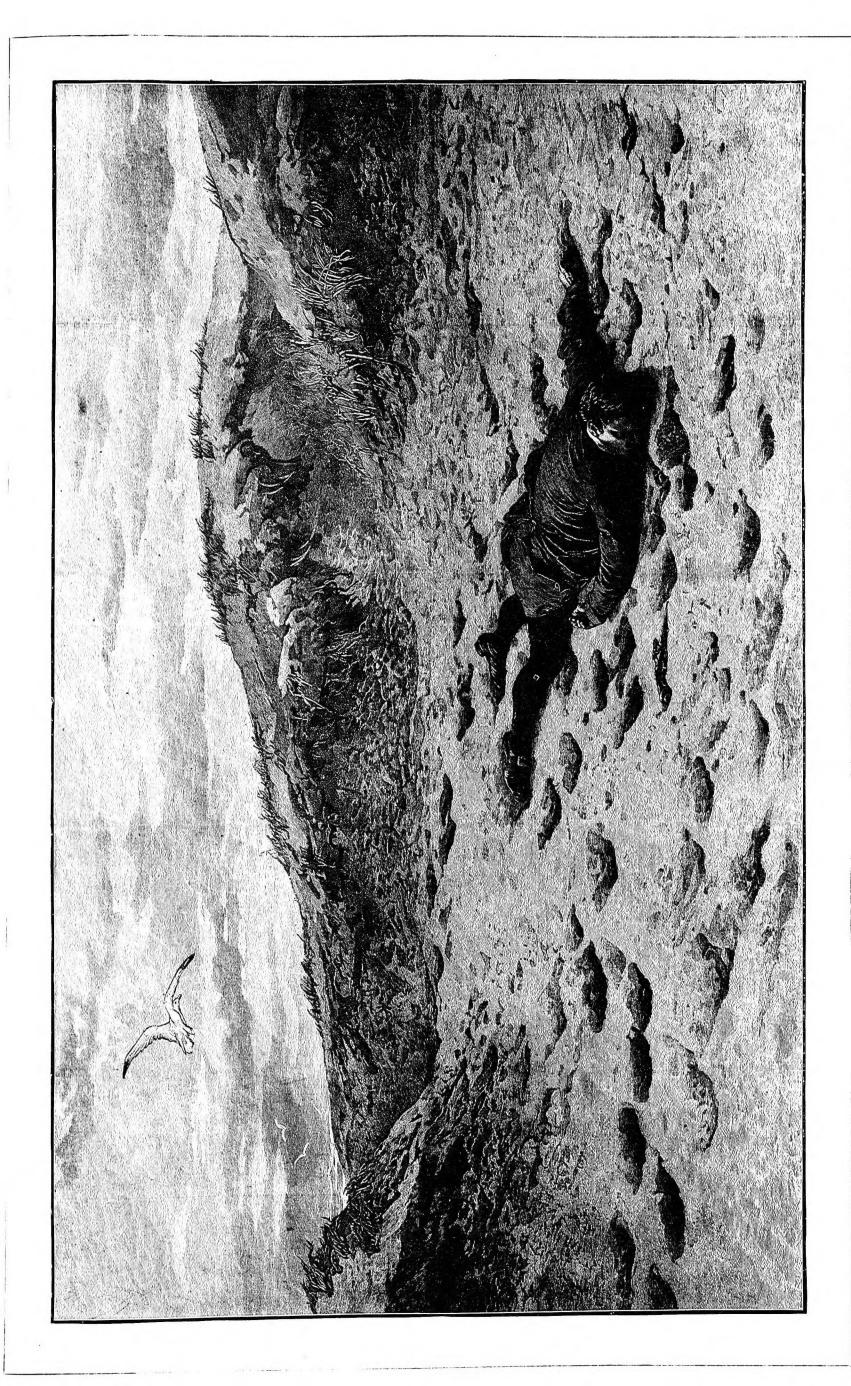


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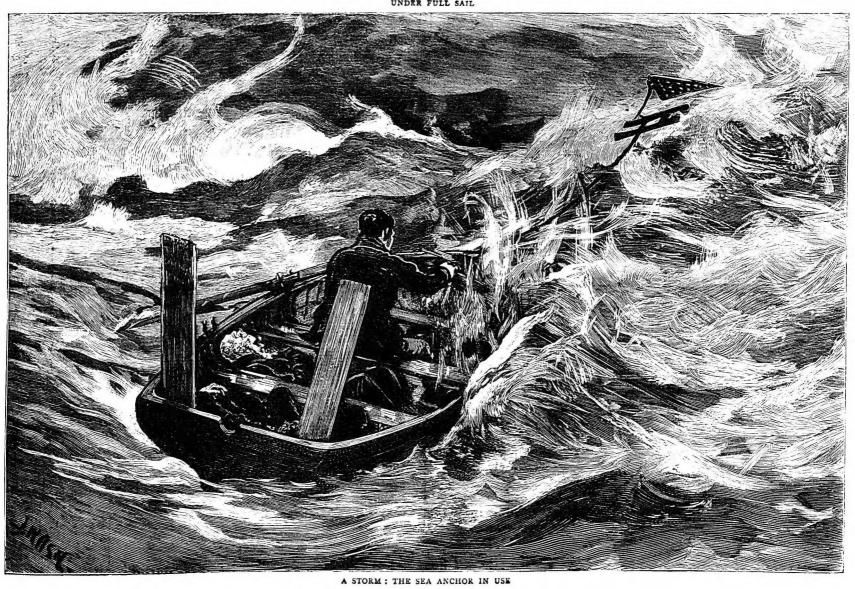
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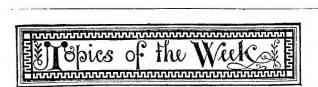
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SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT EDINBURGH .-Northcote's answer to Mr. Gladstone's recent speeches was moderate and dignified in tone, but it cannot be said to have thrown much fresh light on the only political question in which the public seem for the present to take any interest. Probably most people agree with him that if Parliament would consent to pass a complete scheme, it would be best to deal with the question of the extension of the franchise and with that of redistribution at the same time; but would such a measure have the slightest chance of becoming law? Sir Stafford Northcote says that it would, Mr. Gladstone holds that it would not; and to those who have studied the present temper of political parties the Prime Minister certainly appears to have the best of the argument. Unfortunately, there is no indication that the Conservatives intend to retreat from the position they have taken up. Sir Stafford Northcote did not utter a word which implied that he and his friends had been impressed by the agitation which has been going on since the prorogation of Parliament, or that they regret the course adopted by the House of Lords. The chances, therefore, seem to be that the Franchise Bill will again be conditionally rejected, and that the country has before it a time of even stronger excitement than that through which it is now passing. Whether the result will be favourable or unfavourable to the hereditary Chamber, we need not at present discuss; but Sir Stafford Northcote ought to see that the dispute has hitherto done no good to the cause of Conservatism generally. He had much to say about the policy of the Government in South Africa and in Egypt; and if the question of the Franchise had been disposed of, his remarks on these subjects would have produced a great impression. Thanks to the action of the Lords, Liberals who would otherwise have been discontented have become almost indifferent to Mr. Gladstone's blunders; and their mood will not be changed as long as he can claim to be the upholder of popular rights against the majority of the Upper House.

THE CAMEL CORPS.—Although at first the idea of one of our gigantic Life Guardsmen on the top of a slim and groaning camel is laughable enough, Lord Wolseley's latest project has a good deal of serious sense at its back. He has become aware, no doubt, since he reached Cairo, that the success of an expedition up the Nile depends on circumstances altogether beyond human control. With full river and a long period of flood-level, troops might be moved with comparative rapidity up to Dongola. But the Nile has lately taken to behave in a most unfriendly manner, and Lord Wolseley may well have reflected that it would not be wise to carry all his eggs any longer in one basket. It is in that light we are disposed to regard his creation of a camel corps out of the cavalry on the Home Establishment and the Brigade of Guards. This new force is not intended, we conjecture, to proceed from Wady Halfa to Dongola by river, unless Lord Wolseley comes to the determination to subsequently march across from Ambukol to Shendy instead of going round the great bend of the river. In that case, an efficient camel corps would be simply invaluable in the desert to brush away Arab hordes from the front of the toiling column. It seems more likely, however, that the new arm will be employed to threaten, if not attack, the enemy from some other point. Berber is now the key of the situation, inasmuch as, while the Mahdi has a strong force there, it commands all the principal routes by which Khartoum can be approached. A decisive blow delivered there would consequently be practically equivalent to raising the siege of Khartoum, and freeing Gordon from his perplexities and sufferings. That being, then, the sole object of the campaign, it would not be matter for much surprise were Lord Wolseley to hurl the camel corps at Berber, either from Suakim or Korosko. The Suakim-Berber route possesses one immense advantage for the purpose over the Korosko-Abu Hamidroad, in that camels can find plenty of food from the Red Sea to the Nile.

SMOKERS v. Non-SMOKERS.—We are not going to grudge the Anti-Tobacco League any pride they may feel at the victory of the Non-Smokers over the Smokers at Lord's. Arguing from well-known precedents, we may expect to hear that the enervating effects of pipes and cigars are now proved beyond refutation. If an eleven of men disliking boiled beef were to vanquish eleven lovers of that meat, it would be quite evident that the deleterious nature of boiled beef as an article of diet would require no further demonstra tion. It was amusing to hear the jests that passed among the spectators while the Smokers were being beaten. Most of the crowd was composed of weed burners, and the nickname that found most favour for the other side was the "Henpecked Ones." The chaff was as good-humoured as possible, and as the Non-Smokers did not appear on paper to be the stronger team, there was a pretty general hope that they might win. One non-smoking spectator, however, was heard to express a fear that the "Ebenezer papers would raise a howl" if his side won. This shows that there was at least one anti-tobacconist on the ground who could see that what did not suit him might possibly agree with others. On the whole, it was pleasant to observe that the non-smokers

though a minority were so numerous. Tobacco for those who like it may be a good thing in its place, but it is not good when it interferes with the comfort of others. We do not want to be smoked out in England after the continental fashion. German hotels, in which every bed room reeks of stale tobacco, and where rank cigars are smoked in the coffection, even at early breakfast, have become almost uninhabitable to English ladies, and even to men who like a weed occasionally without caring to be haunted everywhere by the ghosts of cremated cigars. As our non-smokers have just shown themselves so strong a party, it may be hoped that we are in no danger yet of seeing any relaxation of those sensible rules which in English hotels keep smoking within proper bounds.

MISREPRESENTATION. — Liberal politicians constantly complain that the aims and motives of Mr. Gladstone are grossly misrepresented by his opponents. The other day, indeed, a leading Radical newspaper went so far as to say that he "has been slandered with more sheer, impudent, shameless, unqualified mendacity than any statesman who ever lived." It would be interesting to know on what evidence this extraordinary statement is based. That Mr. Gladstone's policy is often too vehemently condemned, and that it is not always accurately or fairly represented, every impartial person will admit, but what class of politicians 'slander" him " with sheer, impudent, shameless, unqualified mendacity"? And can it be truly said that Liberals themselves are invariably perfectly just? Lord Salisbury declares, not that he is anxious to extend the franchise to agricultural labourers, but that in the existing circumstances of the country he is willing to do so; and it might be expected that his statement would be frankly accepted. As a matter of fact, however, at almost every Liberal meeting the country is assured that the Tory chief is not sincere, and that if he could he would rather take the suffrage from some of those who have it than give it to any class which does not yet possess a vote. Would not Lord Salisbury have some right to complain of this as "misrepresentation"? Or take Mr. Gladstone's description of the late Government as one on whose footsteps "war-war gratuitously provoked, watched," while "law shrank abashed and despised into the shade." "Is that the kind of thing," asked Sir Stafford Northcote at Edinburgh, "that one looks for from the Prime Minister of this country?" Whether it be so or not, it is certainly "the kind of thing" we very often find in Mr. Gladstone's speeches; and nobody, we suppose, would pretend that it should be understood in its literal sense. It is surely a little ridiculous to cry out against the injustice done to a statesman who allows himself such liberties in his own methods of

EDUCATIONAL OVER-PRESSURE. The report of Dr. Crichton-Browne on over-pressure at elementary schools should be attentively studied by all parents whose children are being educated at those places. Mr. Fitch, one of the Chief Inspectors of Schools, expresses, it is true, a very candid opinion that Dr. Crichton-Browne's judgment is next door to worthless. On that point the public are as capable of arriving at a right conclusion as Mr. Fitch himself, and it certainly savoured of sharp practice on the part of Mr. Mundella to call in the latter gentleman to assist the Education Department in suppressing an inconvenient assailant of "the system." Leaving that personal squabble to adjust itself, the public will certainly endorse Dr. Crichton-Browne's view that many dull, delicate, and backward children are subjected to treatment which falls very little short of absolute cruelty. They are measured by the same standard as others possessing brighter parts and more robust frames; and, when they fail to keep pace with these latter, they are driven all the harder to make up for lost ground. It is not, however, that overpressure exists only at Board and voluntary schools. At private schools of a higher class the driving is even worse, and the same may be said of some of the great public schools in London. Were inquiry made, it would be discovered that the day-boys frequently get scarcely a moment for genuine relaxation and amusement throughout the week, except on holidays, and even those are often largely covered by additional tasks. The time spent in going to and from school in the morning and evening does not really count as relaxation; and, except from that, these unfortunate lads are hard at it from the time they get up until they go to bed. Such is the "system" at work among rich and poor alike in the metropolis-the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" in full operation with that homely old saying, "the de'il take the hindmost," tacked on as a rider. The results are seen in children reduced to the verge of imbecility, and in teachers breaking down utterly in the attempt to cram more into their poor heads than those receptacles of knowledge were intended

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.—The letters which have been published about the treatment of patients in hospitals have brought a very satisfactory mass of testimony as to the efficiency of nurses, the care and kindness of doctors. The ex-patients whose letters denote the most education are those who have written most gratefully, and this only bears out what all know who have much to do with hospitals, namely, that the people who have best reason to feel pleased with the treatment which they get in these places are generally those who show themselves most thankless. If a person who has

seen good days is brought by poverty to a hospital bed, he is never tired of praising the nurses and physicians who have been so good to him. He speaks of all the hospital arrangements, from the cleanliness to the diet, with a kind of wonder that everything should be so perfect. Patients of the lowest order, on the contrary, are for ever snarling and grumbling. That street-girl in one of Dickens's books who goes into ecstacies when she speaks of the roast chicken which she ate in hospital, is not at all a character true to life. A real damsel of this description would condemn the toughness of the fowl, pass censorious criticisms on its roasting, and accuse the nurses of carving off all the white parts for themselves and leaving only the drumsticks for the patients. Even working men, who may be called well-conditioned fellows. too often give much trouble with the idea that they would be cheated of their dues if they were not continually asking and complaining. These people are jealous and suspicious. If they see a patient getting, as they imagine, more attention than themselves, or certain delicacies which they themselves do not want, they are ready at once to raise a cry of favouritism. Uneducated patients, again, are always trying to evade rules made for their good, and as this brings them into conflict with the authorities, they find pretexts for murmuring about harshness. The smuggling of spirits into the wards is one of the familiar incidents of hospital life, and the exultation of a patient and his friends when they have succeeded in cluding a nurse's vigilance, is only to be matched in its silliness by the ill-temper of these persons when they are detected and rebuked. Hospitals are not easy places to manage, but according to all evidence commanding any respect London hospitals are, as a rule, so well conducted that they compare advantageously with similar institutions

Anarchists .- It is generally understood that one of the most important subjects discussed by the three Emperors and their Chancellors was the growing power of the Anarchical party in Europe; and it would not be at all surprising if a serious attempt were made to crush the common enemy by combined action. There can be little doubt that, if the Imperial Governments chose to act together, and in earnest. they would be able to make revolutionary agitation almost imposible; and we, who enforce the Crimes Act in Ireland, could not fairly blame them for excessive severity. At the same time, it is tolerably certain that it would be beyond the power even of Germany, Austria, and Russia, by merely repressive measures, wholly to overcome the danger by which they are threatened. For the peril does not arise simply from the activity of those who are known as Anarchists; it springs chiefly from the fact that a new theory of social life is gradually making way among the working classes of the Continent-a theory which is inconsistent with the maintenance of the existing relations between capital and labour. And this theory fascinates the labouring population-not because they care much about abstract doctrines, but because they feel the grinding pressure of poverty, and welcome any teaching that holds out to them the hope of a better future. If Socialism is to be effectually defeated, it must be met by a sincere effort on the part of the ruling classes of Europe to improve the circumstances of "the masses;" and the first condition of any such movement is that the burden of taxation shall be lightened by a large scheme of disarmament.

RELEASED AT LAST .- The Rajah of Tenom has been graciously pleased at last to set at liberty the survivors of the Nisero's crew. He did not do this quite of his own accord, but under the influence of a plain and emphatic declaration that the English and Dutch Governments would send a joint expedition against him if he did not instantly release his captives. This ultimatum appears to have convinced him that his amiable effort to produce a little quarrel between England and Holland had failed. Instead of fighting one another-there is a proverb in Tenom equivalent to our own, "When thieves fall out, honest men come by their own "-the two Christian Powers were going to fight him, shoulder to shoulder. That would never do, and the Rajah, making a virtue of necessity, opened his prison-doors, and assured the world at large that it was one of those little mistakes which occur, even in the best regulated States. So ends his part in the affair, and the puissant Rajah of Tenom departs into congenial darkness-never to emerge again, let us hope. One or two questions remain, however, to be asked of others. Does the Dutch Government intend to compensate the sufferers for their privations and losses? Tenom stands in the same position towards Holland as Gwalior or Puttiala does to England, and, were the Maharajah of either of those States to seize, imprison, ill-treat, and refuse to release a party of Dutchmen or Frenchmen, we should either compel the peccant potentate to pay liberal compensation, or do it ourselves. We candidly confess we do not expect the Mynheers to see matters in that light; perhaps they will, in another century or so; but, in the mean time, we will content ourselves with asking why the Anglo-Dutch ultimatum was not presented before? That might have saved several lives, at all events.

HIGHGATE WOODS.—It is to be hoped that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are quite alive to the fact that the public eye is now focussed upon them. If it were not for fear of using a phrase so often uttered in vain by Mr. Bright, we should say that the public had quite "made up its mind" that

Highgate Woods are not to be built over. But we know that the public makes up its mind slowly-and seldom makes it up by the way upon Mr. Bright's plans. The London public is simply anxious and watchful about Highgate Woods. The rights of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are beyond question, but it is generally felt that if those rights are unwisely exercised the capital will be deprived for ever of a valuable recreation ground, which once gone, there will be no replacing. Not only Caen Wood, but the whole of Highgate Woods ought to be saved as playgrounds for the vast population of London; and along with them Alexandra Park, Clissold Park, and Hadley Woods. This is not asking too much. To nature generations of Londoners it will seem like asking too little. Before many years have passed the requirements of Clerkenwell and Islington (to name only northern parishes) in the matter of open spaces will have to be considered; and large sums will have to be spent in erecting playgrounds and squares in the very heart of the metropolis. The shortsighted penny-wise policy of the City Corporation and of Vestries in old time, when they allowed building to go on recklessly without any provision for breathing spaces, is that of the Vestries, the Corporation, and the Metropolitan Board of Works to-day. They will not combine while they may to do what is needful for the recreation of the people. They do a little separately each of them, and boast of it as if it were a great deal. Combination might enable them to do wonders, and combination will have to be resorted to some day. The only question is whether when the necessity for it becomes amply demonstrated by some social crisis, epidemic or what not, the cost of buying ten acres will not be tenfold that which would have to be paid for purchasing a hundred now.

SIR EDWARD MALET.—Some surprise has been expressed at the promotion of Sir Edward Malet to the Embassy at Perlin; but, on the whole, the appointment is probably as good as any that could have been made. Sir Edward is in the prime of life; his career as a diplomatist has been highly honourable; and he is understood to have devoted much time to the study of international politics. That the office he now holds is one of vast importance all the world agrees. Whatever the French may think, Paris ceased to be the political centre of Europe on the day when the Emperor Napoleon vielded his sword to the King of Prussia; and it is extremely improbable that Berlin will ever lose the position it then attained. England would be guilty of extraordinary folly if she failed to realise the full significance of this fact, for it so happens that the Power which is now supreme on the Continent is one with which we have almost always been on terms of intimate friendship, and with whose interests ours can never seriously conflict. Sir Edward Malet ought not to have much difficulty in strengthening the good impression which was produced by the able and faithful service of his predecessor. Prince Bismarck has no love for Mr. Gladstone, but he has a sincere regard for the English people, and it is well known that he would like nothing better than to create a genuine and lasting Anglo-German alliance. He is not likely, therefore, to let himself be misled by momentary irritation; and it may be confidently expected that he will cordially welcome the new ambassador.

BEATING RECORD. ---- Mr. Gladstone has surpassed himself in the rôle of a flying orator. His achievements last Monday when merely journeying from Mar Lodge to Haddo House completely eclipsed his performances when en route from Hawarden to Edinburgh. He delivered no fewer than six set addresses, full of "go" and vivacity; he shook hands at intervals with a large assortment of brawny Scots-and the way a Scot shakes hands when pleased is something to think over long afterwards-he smiled sweetly from the carriage window whenever the train rushed through a station without stopping; on those occasions when he did not speechify, he "conversed earnestly," and that is a not less fatiguing performance. Yet, when the evergreen statesman reached Old Meldrum-hereafter to be known as Grand Old Meldrum-he seemed as fresh as ever. While on his way to Haddo House he got on his legs, and stood bowing his acknowledgments as the carriage dashed along. Now that by itself is a tremendously difficult feat, and if Lord Salisbury thinks we make too much of it, he had better try the experiment himself. Even, however if he succeeded, he would still be far behind the Premier unless he had previously tossed speeches about the country broadcast, and had his arms dislocated and his hands crushed by too-friendly Scots. But it would be in vain for any one, Liberal or Tory, to seek to emulate Mr. Gladstone in these athletic achievements. He is sui generis, and even those among us who do not hold with either his principles or his practice are constrained to admire him for his dauntless pluck and wonderful powers of endurance. Before all things Gladstone is English, and it is an instinctive sense of that fact which draws the English people to him more closely than to any other living statesman.

WINDOW-BREAKERS .-- There can be no doubt of it after the recent depositions of the police at the Clerkenwell Court: there are regular window-breaking clubs in this happy London of ours. We must renounce the long-caressed delusion that the window-panes of empty corner houses were systematically smashed in a professional way of business by the hirelings of district glaziers. The glazier's boy, with his handful of stones, used to be as vivid a reality in our eyes as the doctor's boy going out with his basketful of orange peel

on a frosty morning to make a harvest of broken legs for his master. Window-breaking is, it seems, not a profession but a sport. Gangs of young roughs go about to crack panes, just as some of their elders set forth to crack pates. Since Sir William Harcourt has tied the hands of magistrates as regards the infliction of punishment on juvenile offenders, such young scamps as are too old for the birch and too young for the gaol may do pretty much what they please. It never seems to have struck our sentimental Home Secretary that as imprisonment in these days involves no contact with other prisoners, but is merely a sequestration within a cell, a young savage of predatory or destructive instincts would be all the better for being caged until he had been frightened into mending his manners. At all events, Sir William Harcourt's fine piece of sentimental pleading on behalf of lawless boys ought to have been postponed until Government was ready to bring in a Bill for the improved treatment of juvenile offenders. The worst feature of the present state of things is that a gang of boys who broke Sir William's windows, or any other West End windows, would meet with no mercy. Mercy only begins in the suburbs or in the alleys of the West End. To smash a pane in Grosvenor Square would be a crime; to break one in St. John's Wood would be exceedingly wrong, though not quite wicked; but to crack any number in Whitechapel or Brixton, Holloway or Deptford, is simply a venial offence. Suburban householders do not quite understand these subtleties, and we must refer them to the Home Office for an elucidation.



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-With this Number Two Plates are issued, as an Extra Two-Page Supplement; one, "The Students;" the other, "Satisfaction," from the picture by J. Nash, exhibited in the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.



THE LOSS OF THE "MIGNONETTE"

THE LOSS OF THE "MIGNONETTE"

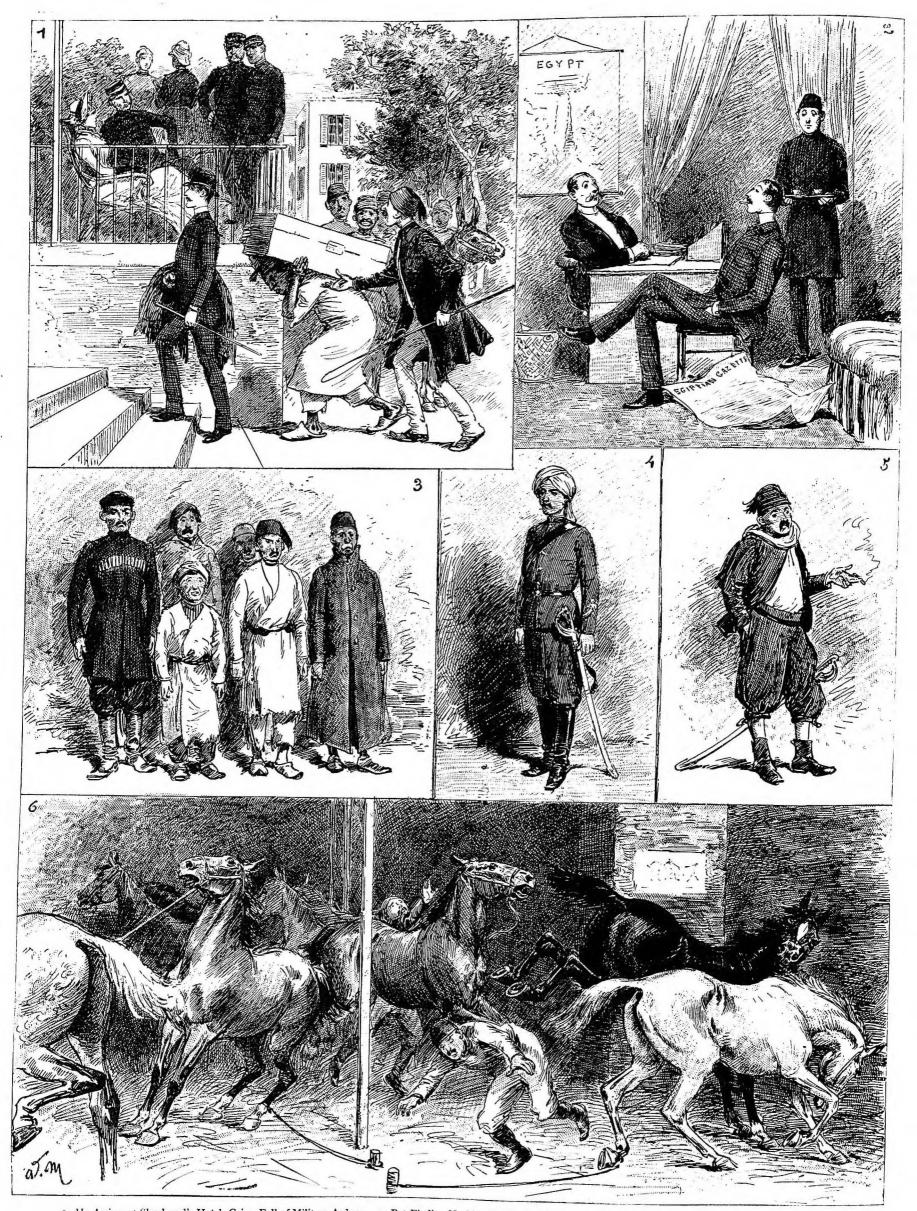
Our illustrations are from sketches by the mate of this unfortunate vessel, Mr. Stephens, who writes:—

"The Mignonette was a yacht of about 33 tons, built at Brightlingsea, and bought by a gentleman in Australia, on condition that she was delivered in Sydney, New South Wales. She sailed from the Itchen, Southampton, on May 19th last, with a crew of four hands—viz., Thomas Dudley, master; Edwin Stephens, mate; Edmund Brookes, seaman; and Richard Parker, (boy), and foundered on July 5th, in about lat. 27 deg. Io sec. S., long, 9 deg. 50 sec. W., or about 1,600 miles from the Cape of Good Hope.

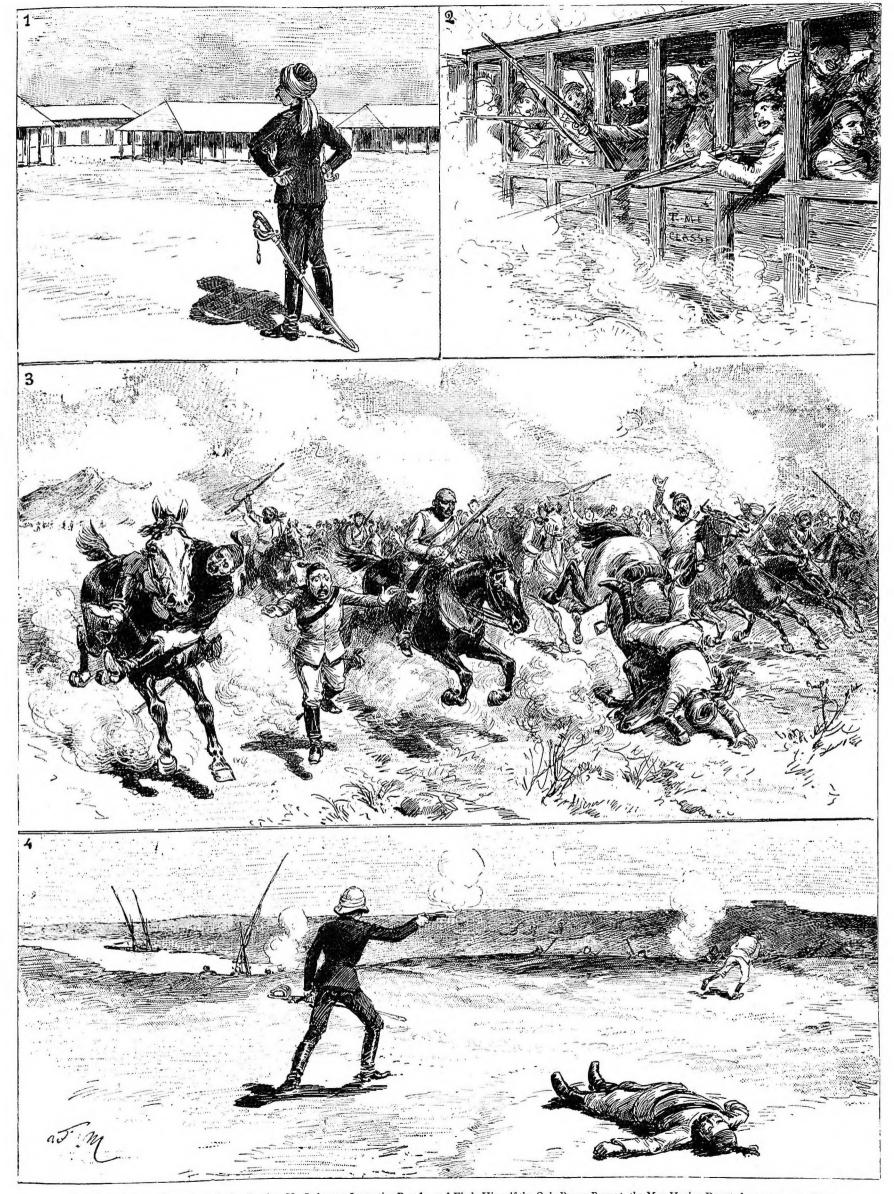
"We left Southampton, about 5 P.M. on May 19th, and had light favourable winds to Madeira, at which place we filled up our water and got a little coal and provisions. We had the ordinary weather to the Equator, getting the S.E. trades about 6 deg. N. lat. In about 21 deg. 30 sec. S. lat., long. 28 deg. W., we lost the S.E. trades, the wind, after a short calm, coming from N.E. We then commenced to make our easting, the wind gradually freshening and shifting round aft for the next three or four days (the vessel under reduced sail, as necessary), until Saturday, July 5th, when, at 4 P.M., the wind being about S.S.W., blowing fresh gale, with high sea (being under storm-trysail, reefed squaresail, and No. 3 jib), we took squaresail in. I was at the helm, the master and other two hands were securing the skylights, when, a heavy sea coming, I called 'Look out!' at the same time jamming the helm hard up, but the sea went clean over her. On recovering myself, the sea having knocked me to leeward a bit, to my horror I saw that the weather topsides and bulwarks abaft the beam were stove in. I cried out, 'My God! her topsides are stove in; she is sinking.' Then for a few minutes (we judged afterwards about five) it was confusion, each doing his best, however. We got the dingy out, the master running below, and bringing up a few tins of preserves. It was jump into the boat, and let go, first putting the

everything we had eatable or drinkable was two 1 lb. tins of preserved turnips (the other tins of preserves which the master brought from below being lost in the confusion), our boat leaking badly, having stove a plank in launching her, and a fresh gale from the south. We kept the boat head on to sea all night with the oars and a sea anchor we made out of the boat's bottom boards, binnacle, sextant and chronometer floating after the vessel foundered. times our boat was half full of water. It was bale and steer. Of course we could do nothing but drift before wind and sea, going stern first—that is, keeping boat head on to sea—the danger of

"On the third or fourth day I got a rough altitude of the sun at "On the third or fourth day I got a rough altitude of the sun at noon, and, guessing the declination, got an approximate latitude—about 24 deg. 50 min. S. We then, until the time of being picked up, made a course from N.W. to W.S.W., going nearly before wind and sea the whole time, keeping almost on the line of the Tropic of Capricorn. On the third day we opened one of our tins of turnips, suffering very much from thirst. There were five pieces, or halves, in the tin. We divided one piece between two. Thus the first tin lasted us two days. That one mouthful seemed so cool to our parched throats. On the fifth day we caught a small turtle; but our boat shipping so much water we lost most of the blood. but our boat shipping so much water, we lost most of the blood,



He Arrives at Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, Full of Military Ardour.—2. But Finding No Men Put Under His Command, He has to Smoke Cigarettes and Kill Time.—3. His First Lot of Recruits Do Not Look Promising.—4. A Uniform is Designed for Them.—5. Which They Insist on Wearing in their Own Fashion.—6. As Few of the Men are Accustomed to Horses, There Are Lively Scenes in the Stables.



The Battalion Being Ordered on Active Service, He Orders an Inspection Parade, and Finds Himself the Only Person Present, the Men Having Deserted en masse,—2. Some Volunteers Come Forward, and Show a Martial Demeanour in the Train.—3. But in the Presence of the Enemy They Are Not So Bold.—4. Finally Our Officer Returns to England, and Hears that the Men Mutinied, and that their Commanding Officer Had to Engage the Battalion Single-handed.

which we so much needed for our thirst. But we were so overjoyed that we ate our other tin of turnips that day. And now the thirst began to get worse. The weather was squally throughout, but somehow the rain from the squalls seemed to pass on both sides, but not fall on us. When a squall approached we would button our oilskin coats (which we fortunately had on) the behind part before and spreading our sweet the square of part before, and, spreading our arms out with the coat resting on them, wait with burning throats and stomachs, praying to the Almighty for water, until the squall had passed. If we caught a little how thankful we were; if not, we would hope and pray for the part shower.

the next shower.
"On the twelfth day our turtle was finished; in fact, for the last "On the twelfth day our turtle was finished; in fact, for the last two days we had been chewing the skin for moisture. We were now in our worst straits. We used to sit and look at each other gradually wasting away, hunger and thirst in each face. If you did get a little sleep, your dreams would be of eating and drinking. We were so weak and cramped that we could hardly move. On Sunday, the fifteenth day, we made a sail, as we thought we might venture to run the boat, although when we tried before it was dangerous, her square stern shipping so much water. The sail was made out of the master's, Brookes's, and my shirts, two on top and one below, a piece of plank split for a yard, and an oar for a mast, securing the same by a strand from the boat's painter. With this and the stern sheet seats lashed up aft we found the boat would run as long as there was not too much sea. This seemed to cheer us up a bit, our object being to get to the westward in the track of ships as fast our object being to get to the westward in the track of ships as fast

our object being to get to the westward in the track of ships as fast as possible.

"The lad Parker was now getting weak and ill. He had, unknown to us, at night been drinking salt water. He told us this when he was ill. Our nights were the worst time; they seemed never to end. We used to dread them very much. We had now the longest interval without food or water—viz., eight days without food and five without water. The lad dying before our eyes, the longing came upon us, and on Friday morning, the twentieth day of our being cast away, the master hastened his death by bleeding him. It was a minute, and all was over. I will leave the reader to imagine how we subsisted on the body until Treeday the reth of imagine how we subsisted on the body until Tuesday, the 29th of July, and the 24th day of our being in the boat, when we were picked up by the German barque, Montesuma, of Hamburg, Captain Siemonsen, bound to Falmouth, from whom we received every kindness. We suffered a great deal for some days after being saved; the extremities seemed to have entirely lost life. We had thus been in the boat from July 5th, 5 P.M., until July 29th, 10 A.M.—nearly 24 days—having drifted and sailed a distance of about 950 miles—wir from lat 27 deg. 10 see S. long o deg. 70 see W. —nearly 24 days—naving drifted and salled a distance of about 900 miles—viz. from lat. 27 deg. 10 sec. S., long. 9 deg. 50 sec. W., to lat. 24 deg. 20 sec. S., long. 27 deg. 25 sec. W.—our position when picked up. We landed at Falmouth on Saturday, the 6th September, and were detained for an inquiry on Monday."

THE TRIALS OF A GENDARMERIE OFFICER

WHEN, after the defeat of Arabi, the British authorities undertook the somewhat arduous task of re-organising the Egyptian Army, one of the first steps was to form a corps of Gendarmeric under English officers. Our sketches, which are by an officer who served through a campaign with the Egyptian troops, portray the troubles and trials of an officer of the corps. First we see him full of martial ardour arriving in Cairo and stalking up the steps of Shepheard's Hotel, full of the sense of his own importance and responsibility. On reporting himself at the War Office, next day, he is, however, urbanely informed that his regiment has not yet been formed. Thus, doing as the Egyptians do, he resigns himself for the nonce to kismet, and solaces himself with cigarette and a friendly gossip. After a while some recruits present themselves, and though not of very promising appearance, are duly accepted. When clothed in their uniform, however, they looked fairly soldierlike, were it not that as the next sketch shows they insist on wearing WHEN, after the defeat of Arabi, the British authorities underlike, were it not that as the next sketch shows they insist on wearing their garments after their own fashion. Moreover, as a rule the recruits know nothing about horses, and panics in the stables are matters of constant occurrence. Nor are they in any way imbued with that eagerness to take the field which should distinguish every real soldier. On the regiment being ordered to parade in readiness for active service against the Mahdi's followers, our officer arrives at active service against the Mahdi's followers, our officer arrives at the barrack yard punctually at the appointed time—to find his corps a phantom regiment, his men having for once been unanimous in deserting. With infinite trouble he eventually succeeds in getting together a detachment of Volunteers, who on the road to the port of embarkation practice their marksmanship at the expense of any stray passers-by or cattle, but when on the field their martial ardour forsakes them, and they fly at the first sound of the enemy's guns. Our officer, disheartened, returns to Europe, and there reads that a colleague who stayed behind has had to engage single-handed a whole regiment of mutineers, and—needless to say—has put them to the rout, an incident which more than ever impresses him with the truth of the old Shakespearean adage that "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

THE FLOATING BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, GRANTON

THE necessity for a good marine scientific station which should afford facilities for the study of the life and habits of fish has long been felt in British scientific circles. The success of the admirably organised establishment at Naples, moreover, taken together with the good work which has been done at two or three temporary stations on the Scottish coast, further attested the need for some biological observations in this country. Funds for scientific purposes, however, are not very easily obtained, and though the proposal of Mr. Murray of the Ckallenger Expedition to form a station has long been warmly approved by naturalists, it has only recently been carried into effect. The Scottish Meteorological Society having received a sum of money from the authorities of the Edinburgh Fisheries Exhibition to be deveted to furthernous of the knowledge of food fisher bition to be devoted to furtherance of the knowledge of food fishes, determined to devote 300%. a year for the support of a marine observatory. In addition Mr. Murray received a private donation of 1,000% for the purchase of a steam yacht for use on the station, and aided by the efforts of personal friends finally succeeded in carrying his scheme into effect. The Duke of Ruceleuch gave him a least his scheme into effect. The Duke of Buccleuch gave him a lease at a nominal rent of the great Granton Quarry, which was completely flooded by the sea in 1855. This forms a capital situation for the proposed station, as it is about ten acres in extent, and of course subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. Mr. Murray then quickly began work, and several cages for the preservation of living fishes were placed in the water for the purpose of observation, and a series of experiments on the fertilisation and development of spawn were set on foot—the ova of herring and other food fishes being success-

fully hatched.

In March a Floating Marine Laboratory was launched from the yard of Messrs. D. Allan and Co., Granton. The vessel is sixty-Noah's Ark; consequently it has received the name of the Ark. The ceremony of naming was performed by a young lady—Miss Rose—who broke the traditional wine bottle over the bows as the Ark glided down the ways. Circumstances rendered it necessary that the vessel should be launched broadside on; but this unusual and rather difficult operation was accomplished with complete success. When launched she was taken in tow by a screw tug, and

brought to her moorings in the centre of the old quarry.

The Ark consists of a barge, on which there is a wooden house containing two rooms. The first of these is a large laboratory, one

side of which is to be devoted to the work of the chemical and physical department. A zoological work table runs along the one side of the room, which is lighted by three large windows on each side. The table is divided into three parts, the middle one made of plate glass for permitting the study of animals in the aquaria placed underneath. On the left hand is a marble slab for dissections, &c., and the right hand division is tiled. The tiles are arranged in squares of different colour in order that the effect on the colour of a fish placed in a glass dish on any particular tile may the colour of a fish placed in a glass dish on any particular tile may be observed. It is generally known that fishes assume the colour of the ground on which they live, but the attempt to compel them to assume a sage-green or electric-blue tint according to circumstances has an aesthetic as well as a zoological interest.

A sitting-room with two windows in each side opens from the

A sitting-room with two windows in each side opens from the laboratory. This apartment, which is shown in the illustration, is adapted for microscopic work, and is also fitted up as a library. Mr. Murray has presented the entire library of the late Sir Wyville Thouson to the Marine Station.

Forward of the laboratory, there is an open space furnished with

Mr. Murray has presented the entire library of the late Sir Wyville Thomson to the Marine Station.

Forward of the laboratory there is an open space furnished with a small crane to haul in dredges, cages, and other heavy gear.

There is accommodation for several workers in the laboratory, and no fee is charged for the privilege of working in it; the prospective value of the research will be the sole consideration in allocating places to men of known attainments.

Mr. Murray is assisted by a small though distinguished staff: Mr. J. T. Cunningham, B.A., Oxon., Fellow of University College, Oxford; Mr. Hugh Robert Mill, B.Sc., F.C.S., Elective Fellow of the University of Edinburgh, who has charge of the physical, meteorological, and chemical departments; the engineer of the yacht, Mr. William Bell, formerly of H.M.S. Challenger; and the Keeper of the Station, Mr. Alexander Turbyne, fisherman. The staff has lately been increased by the addition of a botanist, Mr. John Rattray, and an assistant-zoologist, Mr. John R. Enderson. Papers describing the work done have been published in the proceedings of several learned societies. They describe new facts regarding the development of Teleostian fishes, detail the Phanerogamous and Algal Flora of the Islands of the Firth of Forth, and record certain peculiarities in the diurnal variation of temperature in the water. Permanent laboratories of considerable extent are now being constructed at Granton, and will soon be ready for accuration. The British Associa-Permanent laboratories of considerable extent are now being constructed at Granton, and will soon be ready for occupation. The British Association has voted 100% to the station. It is to be hoped that the example of the Scottish Meteorological Society will be followed by other public bodies instituting similar stations at many points on our coasts, and that the work so liberally and energetically inaugurated by Mr. Murray will only be the beginning of private enterprise in this direction.

Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. William S. Black, Edinburgh.

THE GUNS OF THE "COURAGEUX"

THE seventy-four gun ship Courageux was, towards the end of the year 1796, one of the vessels which made up the English fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Sir John Jervis.

This fleet had left the coast of Corsica on the 2nd November,

after the evacuation of that island by the British troops. On the 11th of December the whole of this fleet anchored in Rosia Bay, which is situated on the west side of the Rock of Gibraltar.

On the evening of this day three men of war—the eighty-gun ship Gibraltar, the Culloden of seventy-four guns, and the Courageux—broke away from their anchors; the heavy gale of wind which was blowing carried the Courageux right across the Bay of Gibraltar, and nearly under the Spanish batteries. To avoid these, she stood over towards the Barbary coast, the passage into the Atlantic being impracticable, on account of the presence of a French squadron under M. Villeneuve. The result was that the Courageux went to the bottom in a fearful hurricane of rain and wind and in a terrific thunderstorm; for she struck on the rocks at wind, and in a terrific thunderstorm; for she struck on the rocks at the foot of Apes' Hill, on the coast of Barbary, due south of Gibraltar. The sketch shows a mortar and two 19-feet guns, and two shorter ones, which were recovered from the wreck, about a month ago, after having lain at the bottom of the sea for nearly

month ago, after having fain at the bottom of the set for hear, ninety years.

One of the longer cannon is highly ornamental, the cascable being adorned with the head and wings of a griffin; the other guns are also very handsome. The vessel in the sketch is the gunboat H.M.S. Grappler, Lieutenant Commander Cochran, R.N. Mr. Fortunato was the diver, by whom the guns were recovered and brought over from Apes' Hill. The guns are now lying in the Admiralty Dockyard at Gibraltar.

HOW A HIGHLAND REGIMENT SHOULD NOT BE RECRUITED

LAST month considerable attention was attracted towards the manner in which modern Highland regiments are recruited by the manner in which modern Highland regiments are recruited by the letter of Mr. J. A. Cameron to the Standard. Mentioning that the number of kilted battalions in the army had been increased from five to nine, he stated that during a visit paid to Fort George, the depot for three of them, "I was able to see how their ranks are now being filled. A party of recruits, foul-mouthed, debilitated, undersized weaklings, clad in loathsome rags, had arrived, not from the surrounding districts, which do not produce such material, but from the slums of London, whence they had been sent to be transformed into Scaforth Highlanders. These, the very worst specimens of humanity to be found within the British Islands, were to take the place of the grand soldiers who followed Havelock to Lucknow, whom I had seen under Roberts at Kabul and Candahar, and under Macpherson during the march from Tel-el-Kebir to Zagazig. And in three or four months these wretched boys will be sent, clad in kilt, plaid, and feathered bonnet, to join their regi-Zagazig. And in three or four months these wretched boys will be sent, clad in kilt, plaid, and feathered bonnet, to join their regiments from 'Scotland direct.'" Mr. Cameron goes on to speak of the bad conduct of the recruits, and appositely asks, "Is it any wonder, then, that the young men of the Highlands refuse to accept such canaille for comrades," and concludes by remarking that we "shall want better men than these to stop the rush of that fanatical horde which from the heart of Africa is now threatening the outskirts of civilisation." In connection with this subject our artist has endeavoured to illustrate the manner in which the modern Highland laddies may be manufactured out of London roughs by members of Parliament of an adventurous turn who may be taking members of Parliament of an adventurous turn who may be taking a few minutes' breathing time on the Thames Embankment.

THE CHOLERA AT NAPLES

THE scenes that have taken place in Naples during the present The scenes that have taken place in Naples during the present terrible epidemic of cholera, read, when described, like a page from the history of the Middle Ages. Up to August 31st there had been but few cases—and these had been mainly attributed to an indulgence in figs and water-melons. On that night, however, as a correspondent recently wrote, "The Asiatic plague burst like an immense and frightful hailstorm over Naples, letting its deadly sparks fall in all parts of the city." There had been a heavy downpour of rain, which had caused the drain pits to overflow, and carried the poison wide and far into the basements of the houses. The most complete panic then seized the Neapolitans, who loudly carried the poison wide and lar into the basements of the houses. The most complete panic then seized the Neapolitans, who loudly accused the doctors and authorities of disseminating the disease by means of cholera powder. Imbued with this notion, the humbler classes did their utmost to conceal every case, and opposed by all the forcible means in their power the removal of the sick

to the hospital, where they fancied poison would be at once administered. The women were worse than the men, and carried off their children from the schools and homes lest the dreaded poison should the them. Unoffending passers by were attacked. children from the schools and homes lest the dreaded poison should be administered to them. Unoffending passers-by were attacked on the plea that they were sowing the "powder," countless religious processions paraded the streets, the walled-up shrines in the streets were once more unsealed, trade was completely suspended, and at night long funeral trains wended their way to the cemeteries. The authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, worked bravely to combat both the disease, and the panic, and superstition of the people. Archbishop San Felice and his clergy were unremitting in their exertions, while several of the Ministers and ultimately King Humbert himself came to Naples, and went the round of the hospitals, striving to comfort the sick and afflicted. During his standard. hospitals, striving to comfort the sick and afflicted. During his stay the cases rose to nearly 1,000 a day, and ordering the troops to camp outside, he ordered the barracks to be set aside for the sick camp outside, he ordered the parracks to be set aside for the sick. His bravery in thus sharing danger with the humblest of his subjects worked much moral good, and many of the influential inhabitants, shamed by his example, returned to the city, and took their part in striving to allay the terrible suffering caused by the epidemic.

"FROM POST TO FINISH."

A New Story by Captain Hawley Smart, illustrated by John Charlton and Arthur Hopkins, is continued on page 305.

THE NILE EXPEDITION

THE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTY SOLVED!!!

OUR own Cairo correspondent writes :- "September 1st, 1881, Hear from the most authentic sources that the Government has determined on abandoning the scheme of transport by boat on the Nile, and that that useful and highly intelligent reptile the allignor Nile, and that that useful and highly intelligent reptile the alligator will be extensively used as a transport animal in the forthcoming Expedition for the relief of General Gordon. The well-known characteristics of the crocodile, his gentleness and tractability, render him admirably adapted for the purpose of transporting troops and stores, both by water and land. It is confidently asserted by eminent officers that he can be very easily trained to the new cavalry skirmishing drill, and his bulky form and the well-known thickness of his hide form excellent cover to the sublinear. known thickness of his hide form excellent cover to the soldiers,

and protection from the enemy's bullets.

"Lach crocodile will carry ten soldiers, two sailors, and a Canadian or North American Indian boatman. The two sailors will be entrusted with the navigation of the crocodile when in the will be entrusted with the navigation of the crocodile when in the water, and will, when affeat, issue all orders in connection therewith. But on its being found necessary to take to the shore, the command of the party will at once devolve upon the non-commissioned officer, who should, as a general rule, be not under the rank of sergeant. The sailors will render every assistance in their power when it is found necessary to form 'Rallying Squares' on the approach of the enemy's cavalry (vide two of the sketches). Ropes and pulleys for this purpose will be issued to each 'Crocodile Section.'

"The Canadian boatman's duties will be two-fold: Firstly, he will instruct the troops as to their duties in passing up the Rapids

"The Canadian boatman's duties will be two-fold: Firstly, he will instruct the troops as to their duties in passing up the Rapids or Cataracts; and secondly, he will on all occasions endeavour to keep up the spirits of the men by singing cheerful and suitable songs, such as 'Row, Brothers, Row,' &c.

"For the purposes of administration, discipline, &c., each crocodile will be given a distinctive name, which will be painted plainly in white letters two inches above the right eye; for example, 'H.M.C. Superb.'"
Our engravings are from sketches by Agnes R. Wood Rall.

Our engravings are from sketches by Agnes R. Wood, Bally Ellis, Mallow, Co. Cork.

LAWN-TENNIS

ANOTHER season of this popular game has now come almost to an end. Some critics foretold, a year or two ago, that the vogue it had reached would soon be on the wane, and that, like croquet, lawn-tennis would quickly decline and pass into the limbo of played-out amusements. These gloomy prognostications, indeed, have been even more recently repeated, and prophets were found, at the beginning of the present season, who declared that infallible signs showed that people were everywhere taking less interest in the tournaments any output. interest in the tournaments announced in the newspapers, and that those tournaments would certainly attract far less numerous entries and far fewer spectators than the similar meetings of 1883. Fortunately for all who like the game, whether as players or on-lookers, these prophecies have failed of fulfilment. The game is played more generally and, if possible, more keenly than ever; every lawn is given up to it in town and country, with few exceptions; the public meetings are thronged by thousands, who eagerly watch and criticise the players, their dress, their style of play, and even their little eccentricities. The names and the "form" of the most prominent exponents of the game are perfectly familiar to these unprofessional critics, who are generally of the most kindly order, applauding for the most part with much discrimination the strokes of either competitor in a match, though their personal prejudices in favour of a popular player will sometimes appear in a rather marked manner, and keeps and appears at the unpurposality of a performer who keeps

player will sometimes appear in a rather marked manner, and their anger and annoyance at the unpunctuality of a performer who keeps them waiting, at the risk of missing a dinner engagement, will occasionally find vent in murmurs, and even in hisses. But these exhibitions of feeling are happily uncommon.

The meetings of the season, therefore, have as a rule been very successful. At Dublin the attendance, we are told, reached the large number of 5,000 or 6,000 on more than one day. At Wimbledon, where the Championship-Meeting is held every year, on lawns as level as billiard-tables, though not always quite as green, the number of spectators was said to be between 2,000 and 3,000 on the days of greatest interest; and the Wimbledon ground is not in in the heart of London, as is the Fitzwilliam Club ground in Dublin. Similar success attended the tournaments held at Bath. Buxton, Cheltenham, Liverpool, Exmouth, and other well-known and favourite resorts of lawn-tennis enthusiasts. The season concludes, as far as public meetings are concerned, with those which take place at Eastbourne, just finished, and Brighton, now about to begin. Of these the former had very bad luck in the weather, take place at Eastbourne, just mished, and Brighton, now about to begin. Of these the former had very bad luck in the weather, the rain during the first week allowing only two and a-half day-play. The management, however, struggled manfully through the programme, and finally triumphed over all difficulties. It is to be hoped that the Brighton meeting will be more fortunate in this respect, or many lovers of the game will be disappointed. But at Brighton there is a covered court, in which matches can be held when the weather forbids out-of-door play; and this is a great education. advantage. It is, however, an advantage which is now shared by many a country-house, for these covered courts have within the last five years been built almost by the dozen, and they enable the guests and hosts of hospitable mansions to join in a capital amusement on wet or snowy days throughout autumn, winter, and the early and inclement spring, when other sports may be out of reach.

The game of lawn-tennis has, moreover, its humanising side; for ladies are compacting in its with a moreover, its humanising side;

The game of fawn-tenns has, moreover, its numanising sace, had ladies can compete in it with men, and the victory is not always to the strongest. In this respect, the game contrasts favourably with other amusements, at few of which the fair sex can contend with men on even terms. Croquet had also this feature; but it was more than counterbalanced by the irretrievable dulness of the game which gradually but surely killed it. Archery, too, can claim the

same sociability; but then nobody ever considered archery in the It is far too serious an affair for that.

light of a game. It is far too serious an affair for that.

In our illustration we give the portraits of several of the leading celebrities of the lawn-tennis world:—Miss Mand Watson, the celebrities of the lawn-tennis world:—Miss Maud Watson, the lady champion, and her elder sister, also a very good player; Mr. W. Renshaw, the champion, and his brother, Mr. E. Renshaw; Mr. E. de S. H. Browne, foremost among the players of Ireland; Mr. J. T. Hartley, ex-champion; Mr. H. F. Lawford, the winner of the second prize at Wimbledon on more than one occasion; and Mr. Grinstead, who is said to have carried off more country cups than his sideboard will bear. Messrs. W. and E. Renshaw have also won the Irish Double Championship, The Double Championship of the North of England, and the All England Double Championship at Wimbledon. Championship at Wimbledon.

Championship at Wimbledon.

Our engravings are from photographs; those of the Misses Watson by Elliott and Fry, Baker Street; Mr. Grinstead, by Wheeler, 106, High Street, Oxford; Mr. J. T. Hartley, by Mrs. Williams, Talbot Place, Wolverhamptod; Messrs. W. and E. Renshaw, by James Russell and Sons, 28, Wimbledon Hill, S.W.; Mr. Lawford, by the London Stereoscopic Company; and Mr. Browne, by W. Lawrence, 5, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

OUR FINE ART SUPPLEMENT

The two pictures which form our Fine Art Supplement certainly afford a striking contrast. A more peaceful scene than "The Students" can scarcely be imagined—the fair-haired girl poring over Students" can scarcely be imagined—the fair-haired girl poring over some highly interesting tome in company with her faithful collie, who looks as though he understood the meaning of the text every whit as well as his mistress. On the other page we have a scene suggestive of revenge and of deadly strife—a picture which in itself contains material for a thrilling romance. That single figure, stretched face forward on the lonely sands, with a pistol lying within arm's length, and surrounded by the marks of footsteps, tells an eventful tale of intrigue, of insult, of wounded honour, of a stealthy meeting on the sca-shore, of an exchange of shots, and of what the world is wont to call "satisfaction."

GOLD MINING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

SOME three years since Southern India was visited with a sudden and violent epidemic of gold fever. It was said that large quantities of gold lay in the quartz with which that region so abounds. The hopes of the half-ruined coffee planters began once more to rise, numerous companies were formed, assayers sent home flourishing reports of the richness of the auriferous rocks, miners were sent in large detachments to the various districts, machinery galore was despatched, and mushroom hotels and settlements sprang up where a few months and mushroom hotels and settlements sprang up where a few months previously no house had existed for miles around. Everywhere and with everybody the stock topic of conversation was gold, and a stranger's brain was apt to get confused with the glib and professional way in which all talked about "pyrites," "outcrops," "assays," "paces," "skids," "reduction-houses," "turbines," and such like. Gradually, however, apparently for no tangible reason, the epidemic began to wane, less was heard about the rich yields of the stone and more about the enormous cost of getting the field the stone and more about the enormous cost of getting the field ready for working, the difficulty of transporting the machinery, and of the unhealthiness of the climate, which prostrated the European of the unhealthiness of the climate, which prostrated the European miners with fever. Finally the epidemic subsided altogether, leaving behind it a considerable body of mourning shareholders and a small residue of workings, where crushing was still experimentally carried on, in the hope that eventually they might be made to pay, as they certainly did three thousand years ago, under native management. Indeed, on the very property where our illustrations were taken, the "Perseverance," there are some ancient native workings, and shafts eighty feet deep. Of this mine it was at first reported that "the managers had come across gold of so rich a nature that, until a secure storageroom was built, they would have to suspend working, for fear of the thieving propensities of the coolies." This rumour simply arose from the facts that coolies were in the habit of selling specimens of the quartz to visitors, and that the manager intended to build a the quartz to visitors, and that the manager intended to build a store-house for the quartz, as it suffered from being exposed to the atmosphere. Our illustrations depict the method of tunnelling for quartz at Needlerock, Stone's Reef; a mass of quartz excavated from a tunnel in the Elizabeth lode, and miners' quarters in the distance; natives at work in a forest on the Perseverance property felling timber; and a more extended view of the country in the same neighbourhood, with the entrance to one of the large tunnels shown in the foreground.



MR. GLADSTONE'S POPULARITY with the Scotch continues as MR. GLADSTONE'S POPULARITY with the Scotch continues as great as, if not greater than, ever. A most enthusiastic reception was accorded the Prime Minister at the various places in his journey from Mar Lodge to the Haddo Estate. Replying to the address presented at Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone said the marks of enthusiasm with which he had been greeted throughout the length and breadth of the land were still more abundant and undeniable than those of 1870.

PARLIAMENT, which stood prorogued to Monday last, has been further prorogued to the 23rd of October.

THE POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS in support of the Franchise The Popular Demonstrations in support of the Franchise Bill and against the House of Lords continue as enthusiastic as ever. Several were held in different parts last Saturday, the largest, most important, and most Radical being, however, that in the Victoria Park, addressed by Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. Some forty thousand people assembled, and carried with acclamation resolutions declaring that the exclusion of two millions of men from the body politic was a burning scandal, and that "The supreme insolence of the Peers in vetoing the national will is a premium on revolution."—Lord Hampden, speaking at a Harvest Home the same day near Lewes, bid the labourers rest assured they would pussess the franchise at an early date.

The Political Speeches of the week also include an address

THE POLITICAL SPEECHES of the week also include an address on the condition of the navy by Lord H. Lennox, M.P., an able review of the colonial policy of France and Germany respectively from Lord Reay at Selkirk; a speech by Mr. John Morley, M.P., at Newcastle, in which he characterised the Nile Expedition as the most hazardons we had ever undertaken; and one by Mr. Richard. most hazardous we had ever undertaken; and one by Mr. Richard, M.P., on the relations of Wales to England, in which he complained of the policy pursued for nearly three centuries by English statesmen of seeking the extinction of the Welsh language.

THE TORY CAMPAIGN in Midlothian commenced on Monday, when Sir Stafford Northcote gave his first address in Edinburgh. The meeting in the Corn Exchange the following evening was crowded in every part, but there was a considerable Liberal element in the audience. The contention was again raised, that if the Franchise and Redistribution Bills had been brought in together they might have been passed last session, and the foreign policy of the might have been passed last session, and the foreign policy of the Government, especially in South Africa, was strenuously attacked.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE agitation is being actively pushed in all parts of Ireland. Several meetings have been held, not however

numerously attended. The speeches have been of the most reckless and pronounced type.

IN SPITE OF fine weather on Saturday the Conservative picnic at Hedsor Park, the seat of Lord Boston, was not much more successful than that in Lord Egmont's park the week before. Lord Carnaryon addressed an open-air meeting, commenting on the attacks made on the hereditary principle of the Constitution.

made on the nereditary principle of the Constitution.

The Trades Unionists have concluded their week's discussions at Aberdeen. The political questions raised included the relations between the mother country and the colonies, the admission of women to the franchise, and the hereditary principle in our Constitution. One dissentient voice alone was raised against the resolution that the time had arrived to abolish the hereditary principle, both as regards the House of Lords and the Throne. Resolutions were also passed in favour of the opening of museums and libraries were also passed in favour of the opening of museums and libraries on Sundays, of the payment of members of Parliament, of the reintroduction of the Railway Bill by the Government, of the passing of a Bill dealing with the property of the London City Guilds, of the assimilation of the municipal and Parliamentary franchise in Ireand, and of the codification of the criminal law. Other discussions more intimately connected with the objects of the Congress took place on the proposed national federation of trades unions, the holding of inquiries into accidental and sudden deaths in Scotland, the necessity for the general and compulsory adoption of the Public Libraries Act, and the prohibition of steam into weaving sheds as injurious to health. Southport was selected for the next meeting.

injurious to health. Southport was selected for the next meeting.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS opened on Wednesday at Birmingham, when Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, as President, reviewed the principal social legislation during the twenty-seven years the Society had existed. State intervention, if not directly defended as a legitimate and rational practical modification of the laissex-faire principle, was at all events shown to have been in most instances to the advantage of the community. The limits of State action in respect of education were shown to have not yet been reached. As First Commissioner of Works it was of interest to hear Mr. Shaw-First Commissioner of Works it was of interest to hear Mr. Shaw-Lesevre declare that he thought it was a long stretch of the rights of Lefevre declare that he thought it was a long stretch of the rights of property for the owners of property coming under the Artisans' Dwellings Acts to be allowed full compensation when the insanitary condition of a house demanded its removal. The influence of legislation upon mining, shipping, freedom of contract, and sanitary improvement was dwelt upon, and the separation of the two functions of ownership and occupation as regards land, characterised as unnatural and politically and economically unsound.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of Commons on Thames River Preservation, together with the evidence on which it is based, has been published. The main work of the committee was to inquire and report on the steps necessary to secure the enjoyment of the river for purposes of recreation. Recommendations are made with this view in mind that in any future legislation the rights of the public to pass in boats over any part of the Thames "as an ancient and free highway" shall be asserted, and that a free horsepath as well as footpath shall be established the whole length of the Thames, the Corporation of London being suggested to find money to buy out existing towpath claims. The relations between the owners of fisheries and the public are considered satisfactory; the Committee therefore make no recommendations as to the rights the Committee therefore make no recommendations as to the rights of fishing.

THE POLLUTION OF THE RIVER CAM is at last, after many years of neglect, engaging the serious attention of the Local Government Board. The Improvement Commissioners are at once to plan some effective scheme for the sewerage and disposal of the sewage of the district, or the matter will be taken out of their hands, and done for them done for them.

DR. CRICHTON-BROWNE'S REPORT TO THE EDUCATION DR. CRICHTON-BROWNE'S REPORT TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT on the alleged over-pressure of work in public elementary schools has been published as a Parliamentary Paper. After Mr. Mundella's refusal to make himself or the Education Department responsible for the conclusions of the report, and the discussions in Parliament to which it gave rise, many no doubt will welcome the publication of Dr. Crichton-Browne's investigations and reasonings in extenso. Mr. Fitch's reply to the report is published at the same time. published at the same time.

THE FIRST BALLOON CENTENARY was celebrated on the 15th inst. at the Honourable Artillery Company's grounds at Finsbury, when three huge balloons were despatched from the same spot whence Lunardi, a century ago, started on the first aerial voyage performed in this country.

THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY is now completed. The first train passed through it this week, but it will not be opened for traffic until October 1st.

A SHELL EXPLOSION, as yet unexplained, occurred last week at Shoeburyness. Two men were seriously injured. No blame is attached to any one; the fuses had been tested and passed at the arsenal, and were believed to be safe.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD has been conferred upon Mr. John William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., Principal and Vice Chancellor of the M'Gill University, Montreal. Sir John Dawson has made many valuable contributions to geological science, notably some original investigations in relation to Canadian

THE EXTENSION OF THE CHARING CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE is now definitely commenced. The first cylinder of the new piers for the three additional lines of rails was sunk last week.

THE QUESTION OF GRANTING A CHARTER incorporating a College for North Wales, probably at Bangor, will be considered by a Committee of the Lords of the Council in October.

by a Committee of the Lords of the Council in October.

Our Obituary this week includes the deaths of the Hon. Francis George Hay, second son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, in his thirty-second year; of Sir Peter Braila Armeni, G.C.M.G., Greek Minister at St. James's; of General Randall Rumley, Colonel of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th Foot), from a carriage accident; of Dr. Woodward, of the United States Army, the well-known microscopist; of Mr. Walter Raleigh Browne, at the early age of forty-two, whilst with the British Association in Canada; of Mr. Stanislaus Guyard, the Semitic scholar, and author of the great article on "The Eastern Caliphate," in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in his forty-first year; of the Rev. Charles Walter Bagot, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and Registrar of that of Oxford, at the age of seventy-two; of Mr. J. Netten Radeliffe, one of the most able Medical Inspectors of the Privy Council and of the Local Government Board, and the author of the Report on the Cholera Government Board, and the author of the Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1865-6, in which the diffusion of the disease by cholerapoisoned water supplied by one of the London Water Companies was well established by the most painstaking researches; of Mr. James Snowdon Calvert, the last survivor of the Leichardt Austra-James Snowdon Calvert, the last survivor of the Leichardt Australian Exploring Expedition, in July, at Sydney, in his sixtieth year; of the Rev. Welbury Milton, Hon. Canon of Ripon, and Vicar of St. Paul's, Manningham, in his eightieth year; and of Mr. Rufus Porter, the founder of the Scientific American, at the advanced age of ninety-three. By trade he was a bootmaker, but never settled to anything seriously, being by turns a house and sign-painter, a portrait painter, musician, and writer. He invented a Camera Obscura in 1820, and a revolving almanac, besides a wonderful clock, a in 1820, and a revolving almanac, besides a wonderful clock, a flying ship, a corn-sheller, a churn, and washing machine. He became editor of the New York Mechanic in 1840, turned his attention afterwards to the then new art of electro-plating, and subsequently founded the paper with which his name is associated.



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THE COMING BABY SHOW IN PARTS promises to be a monster display of infants, for 2,700 children have already been entered for competition. The exhibition opens on October 3, and babies' food, clothing, toys, &c., will also be shown.

THE WINTER IN AUSTRALIA has been unusually severe this season. Snow has fallen in several places, and such intense cold had not been felt in Melbourne for many years. One day the thermometer registered 24 deg., while ice covered all puddles in the

THE NEW ISLAND lately seen off the Icelandic coast has disappeared as suddenly as it arose. The captain of a Danish man-of-war on his way home from Greenland was commissioned to lay down the exact bearings of the island, but he cannot find the slightest trace of its existence.

A VOLCANIC TREE exists in the Japanese village of Ono, in the province of Yechigo, so the Japan Weckly Mail tells us. It is a fine strong tree, sixty feet high, with a girth of ten feet, and is said to be centuries old. Every day a white smoke-like mist issues from the cumpit, lection from soil of tensors will remain the sixty of the said to be continued in the sa summit, lasting from early afternoon till evening.

THE MOST NORTHERLY POINT OF EUROPE is no longer North

Cape, on the Island of Mageroe, at the extremity of the Norwegian coast. Recent observations prove that the honour belongs to Cape Knivsjaerodden, a more westerly point on the same island, which is in lat. 71 deg. 40 min. 15 sec., nearly thirty minutes further north.

PRISON LIFE proves so comfortable and attractive to homeless vagabonds in the Duchy of Luxemburg that many vagrants commit petty offences on purpose to spend a short time in gaol. Accordingly the Government has been obliged to declare that habitual oftenders of this kind shall be fed only on bread and water, so as to check all such tricks.

AT THE LAST ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION in Burlington House 203 of the 1,664 pictures exhibited were bought within the building for 11,183/. 8s., while five of the 191 pieces of sculpture sold at a total of 139/. 13s. The prices ranged from a guinea to 1,000/. the latter amount being paid for Mr. T. Faed's "Of what is the wee lassie thinking?"

A CURIOUS FOX HUNT was lately seen close to St. Margaret's, A CURIOUS FOX HUNT was lately seen close to St. Margaret's, near Dover. Master Reynard was noticed coming full speed from the cliffs pursued by a large number of rooks and starlings, which fluttered close over him and made angry pecks at his head. At last the fox took refuge in a cover, and the birds, after hovering about for some time, gave up the chase and flew home.

SLEEPING ON THE ROOF has been generally adopted by the New York poor during this hot summer. While, however, the more respectable classes have carried beds outside the house, and slept in comfort, the destitute poor have swarmed in masses over the roofs in the back slums, and literally fought every night to secure the safest and most comfortable places, every inch of space being hotly contested.

ALPINE CLIMBING WITHOUT GUIDES has been tried most ALPINE CLIMBING WITHOUT GUIDES has been when most successfully this season by a Teutonic quartet—two young doctors and a gymnastic professor from Vienna, and a Leipzic professor. After carefully studying the best Alpine maps and publications, the amateur mountaineers have scaled Monte Rosa and the Weisshorn by paths hitherto untried, have ascended the Wetterhorn, and will now attack the Finsteraarhorn. They take nothing stronger than limeling and water. limejuice and water.

Prairie Dogs in America are becoming a serious pest to settlers by their steady move eastwards. Unlike most indigenous wild animals they profit and increase by the advance of the white man, who destroys their enemies—the wolves, panthers, snakes, badgers, and other animals. Thus year by year the prairie dogs advance into the better inhabited districts, and as they eat the grass in summer and the grass roots in winter the creatures are gradually converting one of the finest grazing regions in the States into a verdureless desert. verdureless desert.

BALLOON CONSTRUCTION has certainly taken a fresh impetus in this centenary year of aëronautics, and now another air-ship, capable, according to its inventor, of being steered in a given direction, is being planned, this time at St. Petersburg. Like the French invention recently tried at Meudon, the Russian balloon is cigar-shaped, while it is propelled by a screw and sails. The balloon, with all its appurtenances, will be 200 feet long and 80 feet high, and when manned by a crew of sixteen, and driven by a 50-horse power engine, is expected to make 160 miles an hour. The trial trip is to take place at the end of this month.

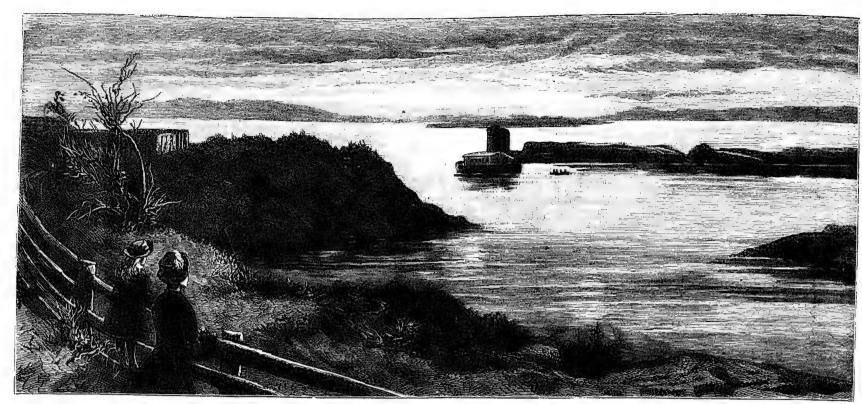
"FRECKLE-PAINTING" is a new profession just introduced at the fashionable American watering-place, Long Branch. Freekles are so in vogue this summer that Transatlantic belles who cannot obtain these "golden beauty spots" by exposing their faces to the sun resort to artificial means. First they rubbed their faces with wet fine sand, and the announcement "Freekle sand sold here" might be seen all over Long Branch. But this method damaged tender skins, and now several ingenious artists have succeeded in exactly imitating Nature with a paintbrush. The charge is two shillings a freekle, and, with care, one treatment lasts three days.

A FRESH ROOM HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE BRITISH BALLOON CONSTRUCTION has certainly taken a fresh impetus in

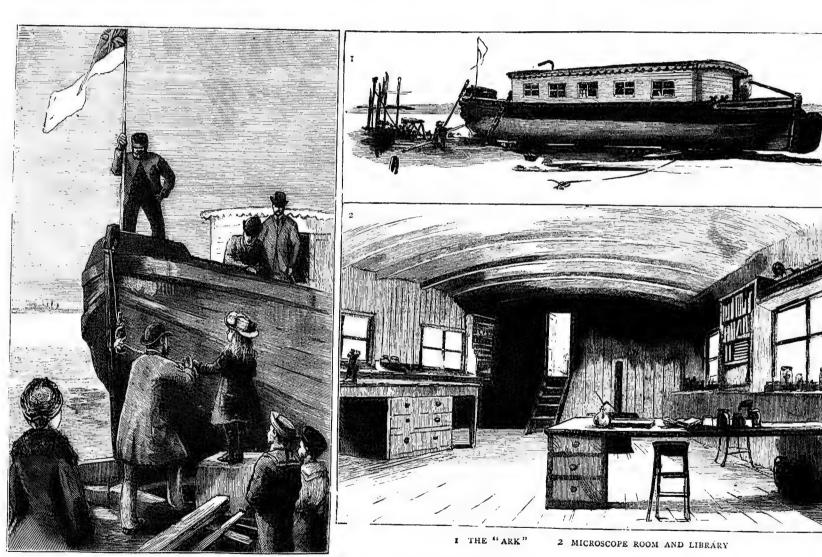
shillings a freckle, and, with care, one treatment lasts three days.

A FRESH ROOM HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, containing a most interesting collection of old curiosities. Many of these antiquities were formerly scattered about the Museum, and others hidden away for want of space, but they have now been admirably arranged in one of the galleries originally occupied by the mammalia. There are now gathered various relics of British Sovereigns and celebrities, quaint ivories and enamels, ancient clocks and watches, specimens of metal work, and old weapons and armour. Sovereigns and celebrities, quaint ivories and enamels, ancient clocks and watches, specimens of metal work, and old weapons and armour, dating from the eleventh down to the present century. Charles I.'s tobacco box, Oliver Cromwell's watch, Burns' punch-bowl, a casket made from the mulberry tree in Shakespeare's garden, and given to David Garrick, the Earl of Essex's pocket-dial and the "Shew Stone" belonging to the astrologer Dr. Dec, who was charged with bewitching Queen Mary, are a few of the historical mementoes exhibited.

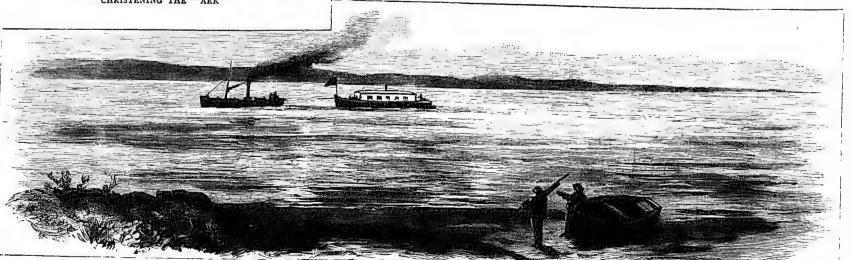
LONDON MORTALITY still further decreased last week, and 1,373 deaths were registered, against 1,529 during the previous seven days, a decline of 146, being I below the average, and at the rate of 16 8 per 1,000. There were 126 from diarrhea and dysentery (a fall of 52) and 2 from choleraic diarrhoea and cholera (the same as the previous week), 9 from small-pox (a decline of 2), 11 from measles (a decrease of 5), 23 from scarlet fever (a rise of 5), 22 from diphtheria (a decline of 9), 27 from whooping-cough (a fall of 9), 16 from enteric fever (a decrease of 4), and 1 from simple continued 16 from enteric fever (a decrease of 4), and I from simple continued fever. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 170 (against 167 the previous week), and were 12 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 57 deaths, 51 were the result of accident or negligence, among which were 28 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 5 from drowning, 1 from posion, and 4 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Six cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,604 births registered, against 2,574 the previous week, being 5 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 60'5 deg., and 2'2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine was 32.9 hours.



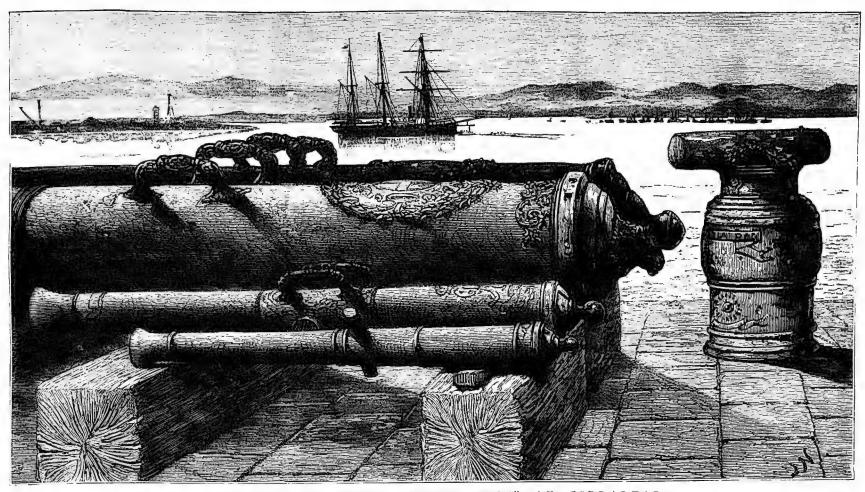
THE "ARK" AT HER MOORINGS IN GRANTON QUARRY



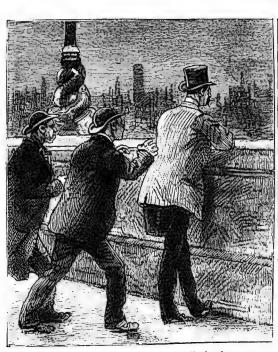
CHRISTENING THE "ARK"



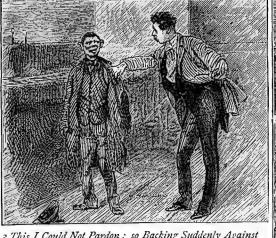
THE NEW FLOATING MARINE OBSERVATORY, GRANTON QUARRY, NEAR EDINBURGH



THE GUNS OF H.M.S. "COURAGEUX" AT GIBRALTAR
The "Courageux" Was Wrecked in 1796, and These Guns Have Lately Been Recovered by Divers



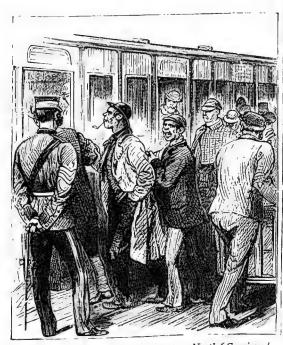
1 While Wandering and Musing on the Embankment 3; the Mighty City



3 This I Could Not Pardon; so Backing Suddenly Against the Parapet, I Disabled One Assailant, and then Collared the Other, who Began Whining: "Nothing to Eat, S'elp Me," &c. He was Unfeignedly Moved at the Picture I Drew of the Ease of a Military Life Compared with the Hard Labour at Portland



2 1 Suddenly Felt a Creature on m¹¹ Back. Whilst Endeavouring to Disengage His Dirty Sleeve, I Felt My Watch Tugged



4 Struck With My Suggestion, He Went North (Consigned With Others to a Military Depôt)



6 Proceeded to Portsmouth, and Became a Real Southsea (H)ighlander



5 He Returned South



The meeting of the Emperors of GERMANY, AUSTRIA, and RUSSIA The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia at Skiernivice on Monday has formed the chief topic of European comment throughout the week. Emperor Francis Joseph arrived first, being met by the Czar and Imperial Family, and Emperor William, attended by Prince Bismarck, came a little later, greeting his nephew, the Czar, with the utmost cordiality. A grand banquet was given in the evening, where the Emperors drank to each other without any formal speeches. Next day they inspected the troops, and went out shooting, whilst their Foreign Ministers conterred together, a theatrical performance closing the programme. On Wednesday the Austrian and German Emperors left, thus dissolving a gathering which has been projected, according to rumour, ever wednesday the Austrian and German Emperors left, thus dissorting a gathering which has been projected, according to rumour, ever since the Czar came to the throne. Throughout their stay the Emperors were guarded with the utmost precaution, scarcely any one being allowed inside the Castle Park, while soldiers were massed in all directions. The meeting, however, appeared most cordial and successful, and has aroused the greatest satisfaction throughout the three Empires. It is universally regarded as intimating a continuance of the peaceful status que, which gives the best the three Empires. It is universally regarded as minimating a continuance of the peaceful status quo, which gives the best guarantee of European prosperity and development. Of course the Continental Press imply that the monarchs discussed nearly every subject of importance under the sun, and particularly the scheme of general disarmament, but it is fairly evident that measures against Anarchism were amongst the chief matters considered, the Socialist question being one of the gravest dangers beautifus and Pressing dility. The Cras had appealed supplies the province of the considered, the Socialist question being one of the gravest dangers besetting each Empire alike. The Czar had ample experience of the terrorist regime during his late stay in Warsaw, and is said to have been decidedly vexed by the rigid precautionary measures. Otherwise the visit seems to have been fairly successful, for both Czar and Czarina were most affable, receiving numerous petitions, and raising high hopes amongst the Poles. Alexander III. will shortly return the Austrian Emperor's visit.

GERMANY is now busy with her favourite autumn pastime of army manœuvres. An elaborate series of cavalry evolutions has been held before the Crown Prince near Düsseldorf—highly important in the eyes of military critics, as pointing to the coming use of large bodies of cavalry in future warfare. Emperor William joined the party on Wednesday, and the manœuvres continue into next week. In political matters the main event is the appointment of Sir E. In political matters the main event is the appointment of Sir E. Malet as British Minister, which gives general satisfaction. Both in his early career at Frankfort, and during the Franco-German war, the new Ministerhashad ample opportunities for making acquaintance with Prince Bismarck, so that diplomatists consider the choice a happy one. The colonisation fever runs high, and a fresh expedition to Angra Pequeña goes out next month, carrying important boring machinery, as the colony is badly off for water. Another expedition will go to the African South Coast to take up land. After all, the British insult to Germany at the Cameroons turns out merely to have been a native attack on Dr. Büchner, whose measuring instruments alarmed the ignorant negroes. instruments alarmed the ignorant negroes.

Energetic preparation for the Nile Expedition continues the order of the day in EGYPT. Notwithstanding the pessimist criticisms of many military authorities respecting the Nile route, every effort is many military authorities respecting the Mile route, every effort is being made to carry out the original plan, and men and supplies crowd to Wady Halfa to be sent up by boat, if possible, to Dongola. The Nile still falls; and though the Nassif Kheir has now nearly surmounted the whole of the Second Cataract, three sailors have been drowned in the attempt. Colonel Stewart has gone to Dongola; while General Earle has taken command at Wady Halfa. The Canadian voyageurs have started for the Nile; and when troops and transport have passed the Second Cataract, Lord Wolseley and his staff will move up to Wady Halfa on their way to Dongola. At Lord Wolseley's request, a camel corps 1,700 strong is to be formed of volunteers from England, the camels being further intended for towing the boats up the river, while a line of rails will belaid immediately from Sarass so as to avoid the Senneh and Ambijol Cataracts. Once at Dongola, the Expedition will decide on the route to Kharaman, though Lord Welseley hopes that the more arrival of the toum, though Lord Wolseley hopes that the mere arrival of the troops will impress the tribes, and render further advance unnecessary. This hope is strengthened by the late defeats inflicted on the rebels, as not only was the Mudir's victory complete at Ambukol, but the friendly Amarars have had repeated successful encounters with Osman Digma's Hadendowa supporters. Several important rebel sheikhs, such as Hoda, the chief leader of the district, and Osman Digma's nephew, have fallen. Further, a native official escaped from Berber declares that sensible natives are weary of the present misrule and fighting, and are ready to support the Government. He also states that Berber is held by Mohammed El Kheir, with a large number of Turkish prisoners, little artillery, and less food, though money is plentiful.—General Gordon, in three cipher telegrams sent to the Cairo Government, declares that he will take Berber at once, and asks for money and the despatch of Zebehr Pasha as Governer, but all these messages are still received with caution, as likely to have passed through the enemy's hands, and "edited" by the Mahdi's adherents. In Cairo the natives eagerly await Lord Northbrook's action, and call him Lord "Mabrook," an Arab term implying good luck. The British Commissioner intends at once to deal with prison and judicial administration.

FRANCE AND CHINA. -- The decisive action by which France hopes to bring China to submission is still delayed, but Admiral Courbet has resumed temporary hostilities in the Min River. French troops have landed at the Kinpai Pass, where the Chinese had replaced guns to command the French despatch boat, and are said to have attacked and completely routed the Imperial forces. The Admiral states in a despatch home that he intended to The Admiral states in a despatch home that he intended to make the Chinese fire first to avoid trouble with neutral Powers. For the present, however, the French squadron remain quietly refitting at Matsou, whence Admiral Courbet intends to sail immediately his hands are strengthened by additional troops and vessels. The secret of his destination is unusually well kept, so as to throw the enemy off their guard, but the Chinese now seem more inclined to resort to mediation than to offer any important resistance. Accordingly, the Pekin Foreign Office has issued another Note wherein the Ministers reiterate their grievances against France, elaborately justify their own conduct, and profess their readiness to accept arbitration, declaring that the European Powers could certainly settle the difficulty. But M. Ferry firmly adheres to his pet policy of reprisals, and at the recent Cabinet Council carried his point against the opposition of the War and Naval Ministers, who favoured more open and vigorous measures. This same policy has already cost China 2,000,000. worth of damage in the Min River, according to Admiral Courbet's estimate of the injuries to the Foochow Arsenal and Chinese vessels, and the French Government are still so delighted with the Admiral as to award him the rare decoration of the medal for military valour. Not so the foreign colony in China, who grow daily more alarmed at the dubious situation, which endangers alike life and trade, and the Shanghai merchants have met to decide on a petition urging the Powers to interfere. Much bitterness, too, is felt at the death of Licutenant Hubbard, who has succumbed to the injuries caused by the Chinese firing on the Zephyr in mistake for a French vessel.

Nor is public opinion in France more favourable to the Premier's course, for many even of the Ministerial Press begin to swell the ranks of the dissatisfied. On all sides M. Ferry is urged to strike a speedy and effectual blow, mediation being disapproved, while further discontent is felt that the Chambers are not to be summoned. Some sign of the country's feeling is given by the total defeat of the Republicans in two recent elections. Another source of popular vexation is the Government's intention to bring home 5,5co men from Tunis, leaving scarcely a brigade in the province, while Admiral Miot wants more men for Madagascar, where he has now occupied Mahanovo on the East Coast. Turning to domestic details, M. Ferry is being warmly urged to adopt additional Protective duties on the cattle and cereals imported into the country—a course which will apparently greatly increase the already high cost of French living. Nor is public opinion in FRANCE more favourable to the Premier's

will apparently greatly increase the already high cost of French living.

The outburst of Anglophobism in Paris has greatly calmed down, as more enlightened writers point out the folly of offending a near neighbour. After a long spell of summer stagnation and cholera alarms, social Parisian life is reawaking, theatres have reopened, and another topical piece inspired by the new divorce law has come out at the Vaudeville with some success—Un Divorce, by MM. Moreau and André. On Sunday the Parisians thronged to an outdoor fête in the Tuileries on behalf of the cholera victims, which brought in a goodly profit. The money, indeed, is sorely needed by the Southern sufferers, who, though the disease slowly fades from Marseilles, Toulon, and the neighbourhood, still find their means of livelihood gone. Funds are even more scarce in ITALY, where public charity has not been so bountiful, notwithstanding the efforts of the King and authorities. Happily the worst of the epidemic seems past at Naples, where people are recovering hopes and spirits. But the numbers attacked are still very large, 463 fresh cases and 265 deaths occurring on Wednesday, while the inhabitants swell the mortality by their imprudence directly there is the least sign of improvement. The King's visit to Naples produced the best possible results, and his courage, kindness, and zeal have won King Humbert immense popularity, even amongst his most violent political opponents. Thus several of the heads of the Clerical party greeted him on his arrival at Rome, where, though he had declined any popular welcome, crowds thronged the station and streets to appland the "Father of his Country." Neither the King nor Prince Amadeo suffered from their week's visit to the infected city, although they minutely inspected even the worst districts. Now the Italians are full of plans for rebuilding Naples, and introducing such sanitary laws as have been successful in England, but these reforms are no less wanted in the other provinces, where the cholera is also slightly while it is feared that the province of Tarragona is now affected.

Belgium continues deeply stirred by party feeling concerning the Education Bill. Clericals and Liberals have been in a most excited condition while awaiting the King's decision on the measure, which was sent up for the Royal sanction after passing the Senate successfully. The Brussels police and gendarmerie were confined to their barracks, and additional troops held in readiness to suppress any disturbance. Yet, after all, the capital was quieter than the provinces. Besides a serious conflict at Rochefort, the populace at Alost set upon some unlucky itinerant dealers from Brussels, thus following out the Clericals' suggestion to boycott the Bruxellois and ruin their trade. An official inquiry will be made into the lateriots, and the Brussels Burgomaster has already elaborately vindicated his conduct before the Communal Council.

General approbation is expressed throughout India at Lord Dufferin's appointment. Indeed, for some time past Lord Dufferin has been fixed upon as one of the most popular men for the Vice-regal office. Thus, all shades of opinion agree that his tact and wide experience peculiarly fit him for a post which recent occur-rences have rendered more than usually delicate and arduous. More particularly, the revival of race antagonism, the discontent aroused particularly, the revival of race antagonism, the discontent aroused by government from the Hills, and the Russian advance in Central Asia will, it is pointed out, afford full scope for the new Viceroy's diplomatic skill. Meantime the popular agitation against Government migration has so far borne fruit that in future no official of the North-West Provinces Government—except the Lieut.-Governor and his secretaries—will be allowed to remain on the Hills for more than two months continuously. Once more the escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission is to be reduced, owing to uncertainty about the roads. The Russian Chief Commissioner is General Zelënoy, who superintended the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia in 1880. He will be assisted by Major Alikanhoff, the first Russian officer to enter Mery. assisted by Major Alikanhoff, the first Russian officer to enter Merv, and subsequently Governor of the province.

Amongst MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS fresh Anarchist trials are being held in Kussia, where the young girl, Marie Kaljushnia, who lately tried to assassinate the chief of the Odessa Gendarmes, Colonel Katensky, in revenge for her brother's arrest, has been sentenced to twenty years' hard labour.—Agitation for universal suffrage is afoot in HOLLAND, where the subject will be considered during the coming revision of the Constitution, necessitated by the death of the Prince of Orange. The latter measure will be placed immediately before the States General, now open. The ultimatum of the Dutch and English Governments to ACHEEN has caused the Rajah of Tenou to offer his submission, and release the crew of the Nisero, who have arrived safely at Penang.—In Turkey Lord Dufferin left Constantinople on Tuesday, after the most cordial farewells from the Sultan, the Diplomatic Body, and the European community, with whom the British Ambassador and Lady Duffering thighly popular. The Porto is gain in treather with the White Porton of the are highly popular. The Porte is again in trouble with the Albanians respecting the settlement of the Montenegrin frontier, and troops are being sent to enforce the arrangement.—The pauper emigration dispute in the UNITED STATES has been at last settled by the steamship companies agreeing to take back paupers and convicts in return for the Treasury allowing immigrants to land for examination.

—In SOUTH AFRICA, Mr. Rhodes has, after all, returned safely from Bechnanaland, though apparently with but little success in his mission. Matsion has been obliged to submit to the Boers, while Stellaland is to be allowed self-government under British protection.



SEVERAL changes have taken place in the Royal circle at Balmoral. The Crown Princess of Germany and her daughter have left Scotland, while the Duchess of Albany and her children, Princess Christian, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with Princess Irene, have now joined the Queen and Princess Beatrice at the Castle. Majesty and Princess Beatrice on Saturday made an excursion along Glen Clunie to Fraser's Brig, and thence to Coldrach Farm, a

picturesque spot among the mountains where they had tea, and stayed an hour sketching before returning home. In the evening the Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Principal Tulloch joined the Royal party at dinner, Next morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service at the Castle, Principal Tulloch officiating, and subsequently the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their children came to lunch. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tulloch The Duke of Richmond Tulloch T to lunch. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Principal Tul-loch again dined with Her Majesty in the evening. The Queen will probably visit the Dowager Duchess of Athole at Dunkeld early next month.

The Prince of Wales spent Saturday to Monday at Dupplin Castle, near Perth, on a visit to Lord and Lady Dudley, and then he rejoined the Princess and family at Abergeldie. The Prince he become a patron of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly resume his naval duties. He leaves England, in command of the Channel Squadron, at the end of October on a three months' cruise. Meanwhile, the Duke is with his wife and family at Birkhall, where he arrived in time to greet the German Crown Princess on her way home. On Monday the Duke and Duchess entertained Mr. Gladstone at lunch. They leave on September 30th to visit Hull, where they will open a bazaar on October Ist. in aid of the Seamen's and General Orphan Asylum, and lay the foundation stone of a new wing to the Infirmary. Owing to the distress in Hull the Duke and Duchess have asked the Corporation distress in full the money voted for decorations in honour of their visit in relieving the poor. They will stay with Mr. Christopher Sykes at Brantingham Thorpe, and are expected at Eastwell on October 5th.

—The Duke of Connaught will return to England from India next April. He has passed an examination in Hindustani by the lower standard.—The Duchess of Albany at the end of last week visited her husband's tomb in the Albert Chapel, Windsor. The baby 1932-

Before leaving England the German Crown Princess and her cldest daughter stayed at Edinburgh to visit the chief sights of the city. They crossed to Flushing in the Osborne on Saturday night, travelling thence to Düsseldorf to join the Crown Prince, and witcess the German army manœuvres in the Rhine district. Princeses Sophie and Margaret remain at Osborne, whence they go to Wicsbaden next week. The Osborne came back from Flushing early on Tuesday, bringing the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Irene, who spent the day in town, and started at night for Scotland.



THE RIPON DIOCESAN CONFERENCE, which meets at Leeds. will discuss the present parochial system, and how far it neets modern requirements, together with the desirability of diocesan recognition, organisation, and enrolment of every kind of lay ail and agency in our parochial machinery. The question of retiring pensions for the clergy and the operation of the Dilapidations Act will also be considered.

THE CHURCH PATRONAGE BILL will be discussed at the Carlisle Church Congress, supposing the claims of other subjects are satisfactorily adjusted. If the Congress does not take it up, an openair demonstration against the traffic in Church preferments will be held by the working classes early in Congress week.

THE RESTORATION OF THE TOWER OF EARL'S BARTON CHURCH, Northamptonshire, is in contemplation. The tower is the oldest in the county, and is besides one of the earliest and most perfect specimens of Saxon work in the kingdom.

THE CONVOCATIONS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK are progued from the day previously fixed to the 24th of October.

THE BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH AND OF LLANDAFF have become patrons of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association.

THE CHURCH LIBERALS in Scotland are, it would seem, resenting Mr. Gladstone's reception of a few prominent members of the Disestablishment party at Dalmeny. The propriety of the deputationists taking part in a private interview has been chal-lenged, and at the next meeting of the Presbytery Principal Rainey is to be asked in what capacity he visited the Prime Minister, and whom he represented. This question comes from an opponent of Disestablishment; whilst, at the same time, many pronounced advocates of Reform object that representative men, such as the deputation was composed of, should have consented to a compact of scerecy, and thus placed themselves in a position of inability to present a report to the people they represent or with whom they co-operate in the agitation of the question. It is believed, how-ever, that the Premier wrote to Professor Rainey, suggesting that authorised representatives of opinion in the Free Church should call upon him to express their views on the question of Disestablishment.

JERSEY HAS RECENTLY CELEBRATED the centenary of the introduction of Wesleyan Methodism to the Channel Islands. Jersey was the first of the group in which the system was preached.

THE WYCLIFF SOCIETY have commissioned Mr. Reginald Lane Poole to go to Vienna to examine finally, before publication, the Wycliff MSS, entrusted to his editorship. The Society is making great efforts to recruit its ranks in connection with the quincentenary

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL and the programme of the Vatican have both been accepted, and Switzerland and the Holy See are once more at peace. Solothurm becomes again the residence of the Bishop of Basle.

THE THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Catholics of Germany has been very successful. The choice of Amberg as the meeting-place enabled many Austrian members to join those from Prussia and Bavaria. All German-speaking Europe was represented. One resolution unanimously carried was a powerful protest against the spoliation of the Propaganda, with an appeal to the united German Governments to take the matter in hand.

THE CITY CHURCHYARD PROTECTION SOCIETY have secure! ome influential patrons in political as well as in art and literary circles. Lord Tennyson, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and the Duke of Westminster have now added their names.

Mr. Spurgeon preached to an overflowing congregation on Sunday last at the Tabernacle, this being the first time since his severe illness.

CANON EVAN LEWIS was last week installed to the Deanery of Bangor, in succession to the late Dean Edwards.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON has become Vice-President of the

Church Defence Institution.

THE PUSEY HOME will shortly be opened at Oxford. Three librarians residentiary, clergymen whose names are well known in Oxford as teachers and preachers, will be installed at the opening. THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN will not, it is expected, be able to

resume his public duties until the beginning of next year at the

An Explanation regarding the removal of the Pedlar's Window from Lambeth Church has been made by the Rector (the

Hon, and Rev. F. G. Pelham). Some new light is thrown on the his-Hon, and Rev. P. G. Femani). Some new ngm is the window the mistory of the window by an account extracted from Micholl's history of the parish, dated 1786, which Mr. Pelham quotes. The window is described, and the fact stated that "The tradition of the parish that the Pedlar gave them Pedlar's Acre in Lambeth Marsh for The Rector adds that during the restoration of the church in 1852 the old pedlar was forgotten and left in the vestry hall; after a time it was placed in the centre light of the north-east window of the north aisle. He had always supposed, as he had been told, that the vestry was the old position of the Pedlar's window, having perhaps been placed there by a former and more Puritanical generation. The pane was taken out a few days before Mr. Pelham left for his holidays, when, on measuring it, it was found to be too large for the stonework of the windows of the vestry. He, therefore, gave orders for it to be taken care of until his return when something might be settled about it by the churchwardens. Hence the supposed removal to which attention was directed. posed removal to which attention was directed.

THE ANNOVANCE from the disturbances in connection with the mocessions of the Salvation Army at Worthing and Brighton are happily diminishing. The police arrangements now made have somewhat quelled them for the time being; but a meeting stands convened by the Worthing Local Board to consider what further steps it is desirable to take; and Brighton is exerting herself to present a namerously-signed memorial to the Town Council against outdoor processions. Last Sunday at Brighton, the "army" left their band behind at the barracks, and paraded the town singing



Worcester Musical Festival.—The Festival of the Three Choirs ended with a special religious service in the Cathedral on Friday afternoon of last week. The financial result is somewhat better than usual. Only a small, if any, deficit will be left for the two hundred guarantors to provide for, while the collections exceed 1,070%, against 1,026% in 1881, and the attendance 13,772 against 13,580. The increase is due almost solely to the Redemption and the Dvorák programmes, for the Messiah, strange to say, attracted fewer people than before. The evening concerts in the Public Hall were as usual but scantily attended, and it is possible that at the next Festival they will be replaced by extra performances in the Cathedral. The Festival proceedings, inclusive of the performance on the Wednesday afternoon, have already been reported. The Wednesday evening programme was devoted to Elijah in order to allow the tradesmen of Worcester, and others engaged in business during the day, to hear Mendelssohn's popular oratorio. It can, however, -The Festival of the Three day, to hear Mendelssohn's popular oratorio. It can, however, hardly be said that the performance was adequate. On Thursday Herr Antonin Dvorák conducted his Stabat Mater. This majestic work—which in the opinion of some critics is the finest composition of its sort we have had since Beethoven's Missa Solemis—was rendered additionally impressive by the surroundings of the venerable Cathedral. The composer himself, who had never previously heard his own music in so large a place of worship, was struck with its imposing effect under such conditions, and was proportionately delighted. After the performance people crowded into his hotel, and a dozen or two enthusiasts, who were wholly unknown to Herr Dvorák, were fortunate in securing his autograph to their vocal scores or photographs. The first part of St. Paul followed. In the evening the miscellaneous concert, which included a wretched performance of the second act of Gluck's Orpheus, and a rendering under the composer's direction of Dvorák's Symphony in D, attracted an audience of 724 persons only. On Friday morning, in accordance with custom, *Messiah* was given, with the full force of the Festival artists. It may be added that Herr Dvorák had written the Festival artists. It may be added that Herr Dyorak had written a patriotic hymn specially for this Festival. But it was considered not sufficiently sacred for the Cathedral, and too important for the l'ublic Hall. It will therefore be produced by Mr. Willing's choir, at St. James's Hall, towards the end of the year. The next Three Choir Festival will be held September 6—11, 1885, at Hereford, under the conductorship of Dr. Langdon Colborne.

"Princess Ida."—The Savoy Theater reopened on Monday, when the performances were resumed of the latest comic opera from the pens of Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. The attendance

the pens of Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. The attendance was not large, and the coldness of the audience seemed to affect some of the artists, who played with little of the spirit observed on the first production of the work. This criticism, however, by no means applies to Miss Jessie Bond, who, it is said, will in the new comic appares to MISS Jessie Bond, who, it is said, will in the new comic opera play a far more important part; nor to Mr. Grossmith, nor Mr. R. Temple. A revival of *The Sorecrer* is possible, should a change of programme be needed before Christmas, when will be produced the new Gilbert-Sullivan opera, a detail of which is reported to be a skit on "Thought-reading."

The EISTEDBEOD — The National First-Mark of Wales are

THE EISTEDDFOD.—The National Eisteddfod of Wales was held this week at Liverpool. Besides the usual Bardic rites, the proceedings comprised vocal, choral, brass band, and other competitions. proceedings comprised vocal, choral, biass band, and other competitions, and evening concerts, in the programmes of which were included Handel's Messiah and Israel in Egypt, and a new oratorio, Nobuchaduezar, by Dr. Joseph Parry, Professor at the University College at Aberystwith, and composer of an oratorio, Enumanuel, performed a few years ago at St. James's Hall. The Welsh cling to their Eisteddfodau, which undoubtedly date back to very ancient times, and are still popular with all classes of the Principality.

OPERATIC NEWS.—There is it seems no truth in the report

times, and are still popular with all classes of the Principality.

OPERATIC NEWS.—There is, it seems, no truth in the report that Mr. J. H. Mapleson has secured Drury Lane for an Italian Opera season next summer. The theatre will be occupied by the Carl Rosa troupe from Easter Monday till June 6, but after that date it will be available. Mr. Mapleson has written from Aix les Bains inquiring on what terms Mr. Augustus Harris will let the theatre, but Mr. Harris has replied declining to discuss the business until Mr. Mapleson's return to London.—Mr. Mapleson has, it is said, engaged for America Madame Patti, Madame Scalchi, Madame Steinbach, a contralto from Vienna, Mdlle. Adorno, a bravura soprano of Frankfort, Signor Cardinali, a tenor, and Mr. Candidus.—Mr. Maurice Strakosch hopes to secure Covent Garden for his projected season of Italian Opera with the troupe of the Teatro Apollo, Rome, next summer, to commence on April 1st, and to last three months. But no decision as to the future of the Teatro Apollo, Rome, next summer, to commence on April 1st, and to last three months. But no decision as to the future of the Royal Italian Opera has, we believe, yet been come to.—Signor Ponchielli, composer of La Gioconda, has just finished a new opera which is likely to be heard next year.—The Carl Rosa troupe are in Bristol, but the production of Millöcher's The Beggar Student has been postponed or abandoned.—Two other English opera companies, headed respectively by Madame Julia Gaylord and Madame Blanche Cole, are on successful tours.—At the Glasgow Madame Blanche Cole, are on successful tours.—At the Glasgow Royalty Theatre, a new opera, *The Uhlans*, by C. W. Morison, will be produced in January, with Mesdames Hersee and Armstrong and Mr. Turner in the chief parts.—Most of the Continental Opera Houses will re-open in the course of this month. But their prospects seem, on the whole, anything but brilliant.

Notes and News.—Madame Nilsson is expected in London next week to sing at Messrs. Harrison's Birmingham concert, and

also at the Albert Hall and elsewhere.-Madame Minnie Hauck also at the Abert Hall and elsewhere.—Madame Minnie Hauck will return next month, and will undertake a concert tour, beginning at Liverpool, October 28, and ending at Glasgow, December 10.

—The Abbé Liszt is on a visit to Madame Sophie Menter, the pianist, at Schloss Itter, Tyrol.—Mr. Eugène d'Albert is about to undertake a long Continental tour, and may afterwards visit America. He has just finished a new overture on Von Hölderlin's Hyperion.

—An exhibition of musical instruments will be opened at the Paris Tuileries on October 1st.—The well-known baritone, Signor Campobello, has been engaged on the Emma Abbott American operatroupe.—Madame Albani has returned to Old Mar Lodge. Last Sunday she sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" as an anthem at Lord Fyfe's private chapel. Mr. Gladstone was present, and warmly congratulated the prima donna.—The Hallé Manchester concerts will commence this month. Liverpool l'hilharmonic, September 30th; Harrison's, Birmingham, October 2nd; and Hallé's Liverpool concerts, October 28th. At Bristol, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Nottingham, Leeds, and other art centres the musical season is also

OUR LOCAL PAPER

RESIDENTS in cities have a good many sources of amusement open to them which are denied to dwellers in the country: theatres, operas, concerts, scientific lectures, civic exhibitions, the dodging of hanson cabs, and other exclusive joys. But there is a great deal of compensation in the world, and the country resident, especially if he bea philosopher, and therefore easily satisfied, has means of enjoyment be a philosopher, and therefore easily statished, has means of enjoyment which the townling might sigh for in vain, and one of them is his "local paper." If he is properly constituted he will draw from that source alone a large weekly instalment of interest and amusement, though it must be confessed that he occasionally finds the amusement where the editor intends him to find the interest, and vice

Almost every village has its paper nowadays, which the villager, in his guileless simplicity, may, if he likes, believe to be printed for his exclusive benefit, though the worldling, for whom life has lost its illusions, knows that too oft the publisher thereof is of Sultanlike proclivities, and embraces very many villages in his affectionate grasp; and that the same paper, which is in one place the Slopton Guardian, is in others the Slumley Gazette, the Toad-in-the-Hole News, the Ruttroad Sentinel, and the Ditchwater Examiner. Still, News, the Kattroad Sentinel, and the Dicardater Examiner. Still, even when this multiplicity of interests is avowed, so great is the wily cunning of the editor that each village feels that he has got his eye upon it, and cares for it, yearns over it, and regards it with peculiar longing and tenderness; just as a clever hostess manages to impress each of her guests with the idea that her party is got up expressly on his or her account. The small Ruttroaders are made to feel flattered by being combined with the big Sloptonians in one cheet while the latter depends on the protection grain of sheet, while the latter do not object to see the protecting ægis of their name thrown over the former.

We of Mudborough take a very proper local pride in our Express, and look upon its editor not as an abstraction, but as a man. This view of the editor, which is quite impossible to the subscriber to sheets of world-wide circulation, puts us on quite a different footing with regard to the paper itself. Not one reader in a thousand of the true of the paper shows or cares to know the papers of their editors. "great" papers knows or cares to know the names of their editors, and when quoting the words of wisdom there printed, he always says the Telephone, or the Daily Tatler, says so-and-so. But nearly everybody who reads our Express knows that Pollitt is the editor. Are not his offices—plural—in the High Street, and is he not to be seen wherever men do congregate? Most of us have had the privilege of shaking him by the hand, and a select hundred or so of us lege of shaking him by the hand, and a select hundred or so of us of smoking a cigar with him in the parlour of the Mudborough Arms; and when we open his weekly sheet we murmur to ourselves, "I wonder what view Pollitt takes of the Egyptian question, or the town pump question," or whatever question is uppermost. Pollitt is no unapproachable man, and wraps himself in none of that mystery which is the peculiar privilege of editors. He is quite willing to chat with us—rather condescendingly, of course, as might be expected, but still affably; he is open to the flattery of the admirer who exclaims, "Well, you did pitch into em last week, and no mistake, about the church steeple!" and is urbane under the criticism of the candid friend, who regrets that he cannot go with you all the way in your views on South Africa, you know." We mention these little facts to show that there is a link of personal sympathy between us and our Express which opens our heart sympathy between us and our Express which opens our heart

One of the peculiar charms of our local paper is its "Special One of the peculiar charms of our local paper is its "Special London Letter." There is a gentleman, so highly placed in society that Pollitt will not breathe his name even to his most intimate friends, who kindly undertakes to let us know, week by week, what is going on behind the scenes in town. It matters not what particular subject we take an interest in, whether religion, politics, literature, science, or art, that gentleman is sure to learn something about it which polyely also knows and to let us have it but and hot it which nobody else knows, and to let us have it, hot and hot, every Saturday morning. By his manner of writing of the secrets of the Government, you fancy he must be a Cabinet Minister; when he deals with the latest discoveries of science, you picture him as on he deals with the latest discoveries of science, you picture him as on the Council of the Royal Society at the very least; when he describes the newest play, you imagine him as hobbing and nobbing in managers' rooms, or gyrating a teaspoon gracefully in actresses' boudoirs; and when he discourses upon pictures, it might be the great Sir Frederick himself who wields the pen, so aptly is the one art illustrated by all the rest, and so profound is the classic lore evoked by a well-turned buttercup, or a moonbeam playing on a Kidderminster carpet. Even when town is confessedly as dull as ditch water, and the silly season is at its height, our London Correspondent is never at fault; he is there, as brisk as ever, with his Letter, which just turns the column, and no more; and at such times his disconsistions upon the past history of our beloved country, his his disquisitions upon the past history of our beloved country, his summaries of the genius of departed painters, and his new anecdotes

summaries of the genius of departed painters, and his new anecdotes of Napoleon, are much relished by us, and provide us with topics of conversation for the ensuing week. We have this advantage over the dwellers in London, that they cannot very well have a "London Correspondent," and we make much of him accordingly. There is a social side to our local paper which is almost entirely wanting to the great London "daily." Our Express's chronicle comprises a great many events, small perhaps in themselves, but which throw a great deal of side light upon the age we live in. For instance, if Mr. Smith, the butcher, of High Street, matches his treating pony, against Mr. Brown's, the grocer's, to run up Windy trotting pony against Mr. Brown's, the grocer's, to run up Windy Hill for a sovereign a side, we are duly informed of it on the Saturday; and then we have the excitement of waiting breathlessly till the next Saturday to see who really won the race. Should Mr. Jones go fishing, and tumble into the river and get a good ducking, we have, besides the ordinary, and somewhat untrustworthy, mouth-to-mouth channels of information, a full account of the accident in our paper, with a description of the clothes worn by Mr. Jones at the time, the amount of brandy-and-water he took to counteract the chill, the number of fish he had caught up to the time of immersion, and very possibly what his wife said to him when he got home. All these little particulars add interest to the occurrence, which, if given in a single line, would read very bare indeed.

London residents are not privileged with the information that their water-rate collector has gone for a fortnight's holiday to Shrimpville as we are. Such an item is not to be despised. It reminds us that the collector, which in the metropolitan mind

is a something with an excise bottle and its own blotting paper, is after all a man among men, and has a social significance, and a

after all a man among men, and has a social significance, and a heart that beats for shrimps as well as another man's.

Perhaps the advantages of the social side of our paper come out strongest in its descriptions of the local weddings. They are made a strong point of, and there is a catholicity of spirit manifested in this department which sets a good example to papers of greater fame. We read of the unions not only of the rich and great, but of the poor and lowly. Should a farmer's son launch on the treacherous sea with a tradesman's daughter, Pollitt, or "our representative," is sure to be there, to tell us how they both looked, the one in his bright blue tie, white waistcoat, and check trousers; the other in her snow-white veil, sky-blue silk, and mittens. We the other in her snow-white veil, sky-blue silk, and mittens. We read of the tea caddy given by the uncle, and of the unusual cir-

cumstance of two teapots having been presented to the lady, one of which was kindly changed for a sugar basin by the purveyor, "our esteemed silversmith, Mr. Robinson;" and we hear how a jocose friend of the bridegroom's sent him a horsewhip, and what an apposite remark the bride made when she heard of it. Then we have the inverse the church, which teals up all the available flux of apposite remark the bride made when she heard of it. Then we have the journey to church, which took up all the available flys of the place; the tears when there, and the subsequent smiles over the "recherché" repast—local feeds are always "recherché;" and finally the successful keeping of it up till three in the morning. These chronicles may be stigmatised as "small beer" by those who know no better, but by the mind in which philosophical reflection has been engendered by a residence in the country they are by no means despised.

means despised.

The correspondence of our local paper is another special feature which, when one gets accustomed to it, one can hardly live without. All questions of import both to the district and to the Empire are reely discussed, and in each letter there is a fine frenzy of personality which imparts a strong human interest even to the driest of topics. To be sure, many of the letters begin by disclaiming all personal intention, but we always know by that where to look for the strongest expression of it. There are two gentlemen, named "Justice" and "Fair Play," who write a very great many letters to each other through our paper, and fill up between them a column a week. They are not become to each other through our paper, and fill up between them a column a week. They are not, however, like Righteousness and Peace in the prophecy, for they never kiss each other—au contraire. There is another gentlemen, named "A Constant Reader," who is also remarkably industrious with his pen, and appears to write on all sides of a question with equal facility and point. And of course every writer most unwillingly comes forth from his retirement, dragged out by the overwhelming importance of his view of the case, and apologises to the editor for trespassing on his valuable space, just as celebrities do who write to the Times.

Then the notices of public entertainments, which appear in our

Then the notices of public entertainments, which appear in our Express, are not to be skipped over. Pollitt's plan (as confided to us privately) with regard to these entertainments, whether dramatic performances, concerts, fêtes, or bazaars, is simple and straightforward. "Advertise with me," he says, "and write your own notice." He tells us that he very much prefers people to write their own notice, and then they cannot quarrel with it nor with him, as they are sure otherwise to do. "It is one thing," he says, "to give a fair notice of a performance, and quite another to live with the people afterwards." He owns that he has never yet discovered in the English language adjectives superlative enough to do strict invited to a superlative enough to do strict in the English language adjectives superlative enough to do strict justice to an amateur performer, in that performer's private opinion, and he gracefully eludes in the above manner the dilemma in which his Johnson and Webster have placed him. This is not only an advantage to Pollitt and to the performers, but to us readers of the paper also. Any one mind would soon exhaust its stock of descriptive phrases; but by the above plan we get a charming variety. Thus, in a notice of a concert last season, we read of a lady soprano that she "took her high notes at a gallop, and cleared them in gallant style;" that a tenor, who took part in a duet, was "a little shaky in the wind, but still managed to be in at the death;" while the conductor of the chorus "handled his whip in masterly fashion, and kept his team together, step by step, all along masterly fashion, and kept his team together, step by step, all along

We have not space to dwell upon the many other attractions which our local paper possesses, and which endear it to our souls. We may state, in conclusion, that there has recently been a rumour that there is another paper to be started in Mudborough, we may state, in conclusion, that there has recently been a rumour in our district that there is another paper to be started in Mudborough, in friendly rivalry with the *Express*. A rival printer started in Mudborougha few months ago, an enterprising young man, who has made "no bones" of calling on Pollitt's customers for orders, and who has hinced darkly that he means to start a paper which shall be a paper. Concurrently with this rumour we have noticed a slight change in the tone of the leading articles through which Pollitt forms local public opinion. Till latterly this tone has been independent that is to say. Socialistic thered Conservative fewaring for the state of the same of the state of the same pendent, that is to say, Socialistic-Liberal-Conservative, favouring no party. But we now find that Church and State are more no party. But we now find that Church and State are more supported than formerly, and everything approaching to so-called reform is looked at askance. At the same time, curiously enough, the London Correspondent's tone is changing in keeping with Pollitt's. Report says that Pollitt has been put to the cruel alternative of choosing his side; and it is furthermore whispered that he consulted his ledger account to help him to decide, and that that he consulted his ledger account to help him to decide, and that the "Blues" had it. But we place no faith in such gossip, and merely mention it to show what lengths malicious tongues will go in a country town.

R. T. G.

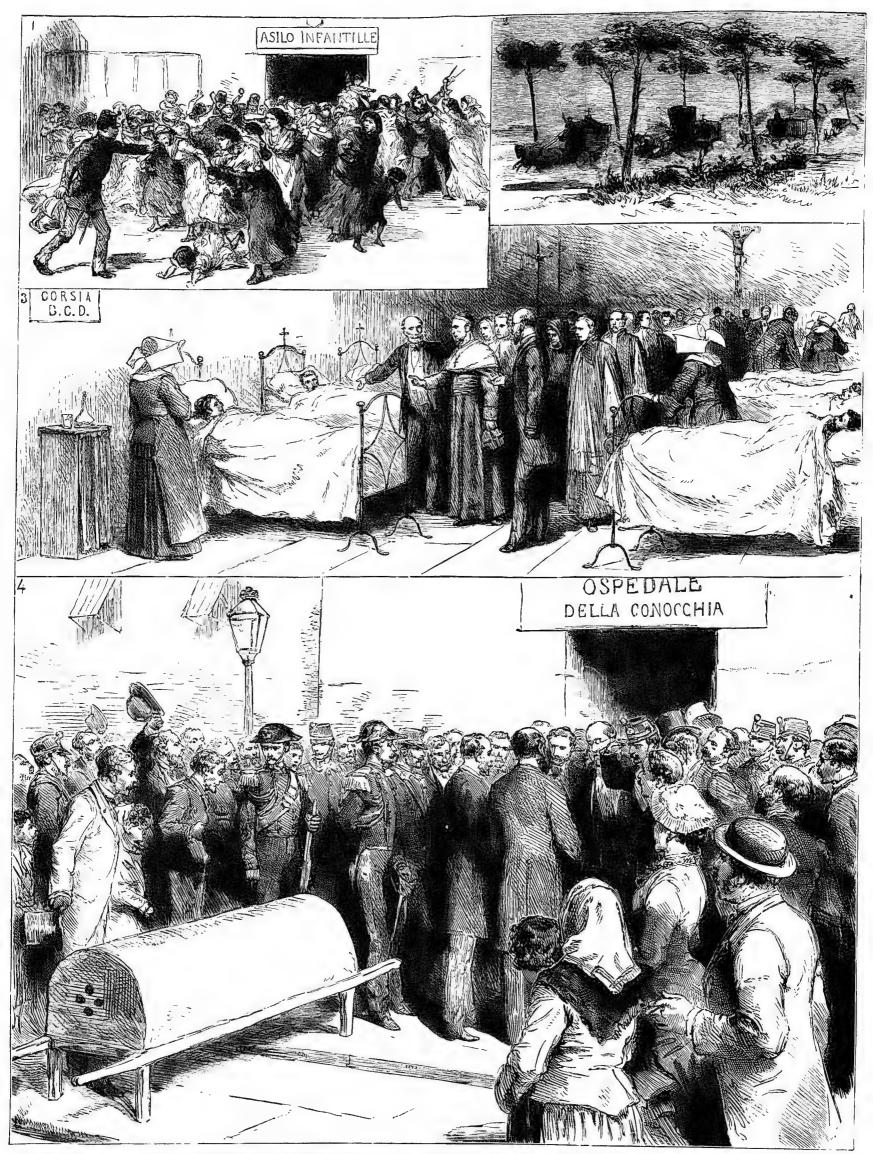


THE REOPENING OF DRURY LANE, which of old was held to THE REOPENING OF DRURY LANE, which of old was held to mark the commencement of the theatrical season, has been somewhat antedated of late years under Mr. Augustus Harris's prosperous management. Once more the doors of this vast playhouse are thrown open in arid September; but the event is not attended by any greater novelty than a revival of The World, a ponderous and elaborate melodrama, in which exciting and harrowing incidents follow each other with bewildering rapidity. The work is, of its kind, skilfully constructed; it is undoubtedly very effectively put upon the stage, and on the whole is well acted. Mr. Arthur Dacre appears to advantage, and for the first time, in the part of the persecuted hero; Miss Agnes Thomas, in the character of the sprightly Agnes Thomas, in the character of the sprightly lad, and Miss Woodworth, in that of the ill-used wife, achieve the difficult feat of impressing their individualities favourably on the audience in spite of the overwhelming rivalry of the scene-painters, the machinists, and the stage carpenters; and Mr. Augustus Harris, though for the occasion he departs from his ordinary line of romantic heroes for that of an unscrupulous rascal, seems to forfeit thereby no heroes for that of an unscrupulous rascal, seems to forfeit thereby no atom of his popularity with Drury Lane audiences. We must not forget to note an artistic performance of the crafty lawyer by Mr. Carton. As to Mr. Harry Jackson's Jew, it is sufficient to say that his comic iniquities appear to furnish no less entertainment to the spectators than they did four years ago.

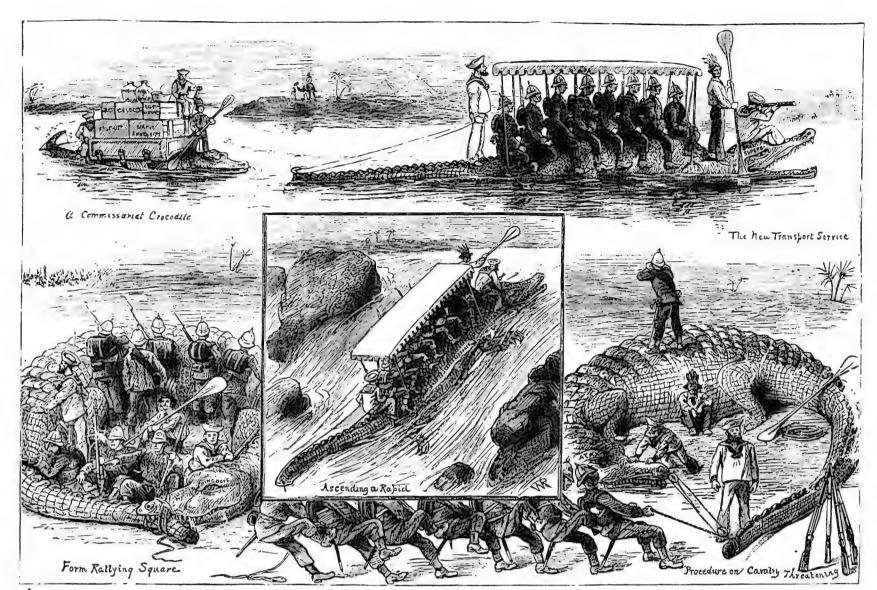
The reopening of the Savoy Theatre, with the *Princess Ida*, is referred to under the head of "Music."

Strongly realistic pictures of poor life at the East End of London are to be a leading feature of Mr. G. R. Sims's new drama in present

are to be a leading feature of Mr. G. R. Sims's new drama in preparation at the ADELPHI.



1. Women Attempting to Take their Children from the Infant Schools, Where they Feared the Police Would Poison Them.—2. On the Way to the Cemetery: Night.—3. Cardinal San Felice, Archbishop of Naples, at the Conocchia Hospital.—4. The Ministers, Signors Brin and Grimaldi, Visiting the Patients.



THE NILE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON-THE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTY SOLVED

E. de S. H. Browne Rev. J. T. Hartley C. W. Grinstead Miss Maud Watson (Lady Champion) (Lish Champion, Winner of Wimbledon (Champion 1831, 1882, 1883, 1884)



E. Renshaw (Winner of Wimbledon Gold Prize, 1882, 1883)

Miss Watson

A new romantic drama, entitled A Ruined Life, written by Mr.

Goodrich and Mr. J. R. Crawford, was successfully produced at the Grand Theatre, Islington, on Monday evening.

Mr. Comyns Carr is understood to have assisted Mr. Herman Merivale in writing a travesty of Called Back, which is to be produced at the Gaiety. To burlesque one's own productions would appear to be becoming a fashion among dramatists. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Burnand have already distinguished themselves in this way, and Mr. Herman is said to be about to follow their example by producing a burlesque of the new romantic drama on which he is engaged.

The dramatic event of next week will be the production at the VAUDEVILLE of Mr. H. A. Jones's new romantic drama, entitled Saints and Sinners.

The COURT Theatre reopened on Thursday with a revival of New Men and Old Acres, of which we shall have occasion to speak next

week.

Camaraleaman has been revived in brilliant fashion at the GAIETY, supported by M'ss E. Farren, Mr. Royce, Mr. Elton, Miss Gilchrist, and other members of Mr. Hollingshead's company.

The Novelty Theatre will shortly reopen, under the management, as heretofore, of Miss Nelly Harris. A new and original comic opera, entitled Polly, written by Mr. James Mortimer, with music by Mr. Edward Solomon, will be produced on the occasion.

It is now definitely arranged that Mrs. Langtry's reappearance in London will take place at the Prince's Theatre early in January.



Wheat Sowings will doubtless take place this autumn over more than two million British acres, though a decline of price to 34s. 3d. forms a good reason for the non-sowing even of what has been for generations regarded as wheat land. Within the last five-and-twenty years there has been considerable improvement in the wheat sown, especially in the introduction of varieties of wheat having stiffer, shorter straw than the older sorts, which were scarcely adapted to high farming and artificially-enriched soils. Hence, in spite of the news of laid crops which reach us season after season, wheat, on the whole, stands up better under storms than it used to do in the time of the Georges. Thus, Golden Drop, Square Head, Hardeastle, and Essex Roughchaff have largely superseded Spalding, Old Red Lammas, and the long-strawed, ancient wheat of Suffolk known as the Kissingland variety. The seed merchants have taken to selling selected wheat, which is dear, but well worth the money; while the "pedigree" wheat is simply a further and more systematic extension of the system of selection from the largest and finest ears grown over a number of years. Elasticity in the straw is very important, but perhaps this has had less weight with growers than have had other censiderations.

Scotland has now nearly finished harvest, and the wheat is WHEAT SOWINGS will doubtless take place this autumn over

SCOTLAND has now nearly finished harvest, and the wheat is believed to be over average, combining a heavy head and well-ripened grain with good straw. Barley suffered severely from the drought, but the wonderful sunshine has given in quality what the moisture took away in quantity. The samples are very good and bright, and maltsters will be considerable buyers from Scotland this season. Oats are threshing out well, though many farmers complained of too rapid ripening. The weight of many of the new samples, however, exceeds 44lbs. per bushel. Beans, peas, and potatoes are a good crop in Scotland, but roots are short in promise.

BARNET FAIR this year was not a success from the sellers' point of view. Devon steers sold at 14% to 17% a head, Welsh beasts from 111. to 15/., Highland steers 111. to 121., good shorthorn cows with a calf by the side 261. to 301., Ayrshire, Alderney, and small breeds 171. to 231. Of horses there was a fair show, and the Welsh ponies were very numerous. Fair saddle-horses made 35 gs. to 45 gs. Some fair Irish colts sold for from 20 gs. to 30 gs., but many horses and ponies were left on dealers' hands. A good many sheep also went away unsold. A large drove of Welsh goats, fresh off the mountains, sold at fair prices varying from 18s, to 35s, each. The pleasure part of the fair was but a shadow of its former self.

pleasure part of the fair was but a shadow of its former self.

CART HORSES.——Some Northern breeders are crying out against the run on style and character in the showyards, and seem to be eager for thicker legs and more hair. The thickening of the legs is indeed a general desideratum, but the cultivation of hair on the legs till the horses bear Mercurial "wings" about their feet is not at all popular with the contractors who employ heavy horses. In place of this growth a silky fringe is worthy of cultivation, and there is something in the remark of a technical journal that if size and substance were more looked to in the ring with feet and pasterns there would be nothing wrong.

BATH HORSE SHOW.—This exhibition has been a greater suc-

-This exhibition has been a greater suc-BATH HORSE SHOW.cess than anticipated. The pair of black mares which secured the first prize in the double-harness competition for Mr. John Robinson, first prize in the double-harness competition for Mr. John Robinson, of Hull, were entered separately in the class for single harness horses, and took both the second and third prizes, Mr. C. W. Blacklock, of London, taking the "intermediate" prize with "Marvellous," a really beautiful animal, never beaten before. Brood mares were well represented, and the cart-horse parade deserved the attention which it attracted. Mr. John White, of Taunton, took first prize for the best jumper of timber and stone walls, with "Timothy," a chestnut, nine years old. Fine weather favoured the show. favoured the show.

A NEW ENGLISH BIRD. - Lord Clifton writes to us his reasons for regarding a little gray willow-wren recently observed as a distinct species:—"It can be distinguished at a glance from among the chiff-chaffs, with which it consorts. Even at this season among the chiff-challs, with which it consorts. Even at this season it has no green and yellow tints. Its sombre grey and buff tints are only relieved by a very yellow gape and dark ear coverts. The crown is long and low, like a reed warbler's. The habits are most like those of a wood wren—continually ducking the head, stretching the neck, making deep downward dives through the branches, and flirting with the wings and tail. They are very partial to thorn-bushes, in which their actions are very white-throat like. The male of the species is only as large as the female of the willowayren." of the species is only as large as the female of the willow-wren.

THE KENSINGTON ROOKS are invited by Mr. Digby Pigott to " modify their Conservatism and meet the spirit of the age. do not know whether the advice will be taken, or whether, befere the wanton destruction of their abeient trees, they will retire to the parks round London, where there may abide yet a little while undisturbed. In 1836 a rookery extended from the Broad Walk, by Kensington Palace, to the Serpentine, and contained a hundred nests. In 1878 the destruction of trees had driven away seventy families cut of this hundred, and now there are only about half-a-dozen. The wheatear, thrush, and blackbird still linger, and occasionally both cuckoo and nightingale have been heard.

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS are seen in and about London more frequently than might be imagined. The Red Admiral and Tortoiseshell butterflies are not infrequently seen, while the Peacock, Painted Lady, Brimstone, and even the Saffron and the paler Saffron butterflies have all been observed of recent years. On the

other hand the Meadow Brown and Heath butterflies which abound in the country never seem to visit London, though the fact of their larvæ feeding on grasses would make it very possible for them even to take up a metropolitan abode. Moths are frequently met with, especially the Ermine, Buff-tip, and Vapourer moths. Leopold and Goat moths, as well as some Sphinxes, have been taken in the larger parks. larger parks.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.—A covey of partridges was recently observed perched on the roof of a school-house at Kilve. The partridge is very seldom observed to perch on any building.—The Solitary snipe arrived this year on the 4th inst., which is about a week in advance of the usual date. The common snipe will not be "due" till October.—Three specimens of the green sandpiper have recently been observed near Masham.—The gray wagtail was seen in the Isle of Thanet on the 29th of August, which is about a fortnight earlier than usual.—The last swifts were seen about the 1st of September, which is not an early departure, though the winter birds are arriving early, and so promising—or threatening—a severe season.

HARVEST FESTIVALS will be general in our churches during the ext fortnight or three weeks. It is therefore a fitting time to next fortnight or three weeks. It is therefore a fitting time to remind the clergy of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, which provides pensions for farmers who were ruined during the recent run of bad seasons, as well as for the destitute widows and children of those who did not live to see the smiling harvests of the cmidren of those who did not live to see the smiling harvests of the present year. Over 400 candidates are now waiting for election to this charity, of which Archbishop Tait was one of the most strenuous supporters, and which has an unique claim on the collections made at harvest services. The Institution's annual expenditure is nearly fourteen thousand pounds, and the amount of good which is done is unalloyed by a single doubt as to the genuineness of the misfortune and poverty relieved.



THE FIRST CLAIM MADE UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1883, north of the Grampians has recently been decided, and not to the satisfaction of the tenant. The case aroused considerable interest, and would have been followed by a number of similar claims had the decision been more favourable in this instance.

THE CREMATION QUESTION will not be advanced until the relatives of those in favour of the practice are more careful to observe the niceties of the law in regard to coroner's inquests than in the recently decided Welsh case. Cremation is not illegal if it is not so carried out as to cause a public nuisance, but the prevention of an inquest by whatever form of disposing of the dead is a criminal interference with the course of public justice. Strict observance of this fact will at least prevent one great objection to cremation.

THE BIRMINGHAM ASSOCIATION for the preservation of open spaces and footpaths has successfully assisted the villagers of Claverdon in resisting an enclosure of a portion of their common. After a week's warning to the offender, who had erected the fence, the commoners, in the presence of the village policeman, who was specially asked to attend, and of the secretary of the Association, demolished, or, in legal phraseology, "prostrated" the fence, and thus asserted their ancient right to the use of the whole common for pasture and turf and gorse cutting purposes. pasture and turf and gorse cutting purposes.

THE CALENDAR OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, which opened on Monday, was a heavy one. There were nearly two hundred prisoners and one hundred and thirty cases standing for

PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS IN IRELAND are no longer to be permitted to hold the position of Poor Law Guardians or be members of a municipal body.

A CURIOUS CASE OF DISTRAINT on a bootmaker came before one of the metropolitan police-courts last week. Nineteen pairs of boots and shoes left to be repaired by different customers were taken, together with all the man's tools except a knife he was using. The bootmaker was granted a summons for excessive distress.

BAIL WAS, AFTER ALL, taken for Thomas Dudley, captain, Edwin Stephens, mate, and Edward Brooks, scaman, the survivors of the yacht *Mignonette*; 2001. was accepted for the captain and 1001. for each of the others. The case was resumed on Thursday.

CHESTER CASTLE PRISON was finally closed to civil prisoners on Saturday. The Castle is now an establishment for military prisoners, and is in the exclusive possession of the military authorities.

The Burglars, Wright and Wheatley, who shot at three constables in July at Hoxton, have met their deserts, the former

having been sentenced to penal servitude for life, the latter to penal servitude for twenty years.

THE ABOLITION OF THE LODGER FRANCHISE was advocated at the opening of the Registration Court for Westminster this week, on the ground that under the new Reform Bill every lodger would be entitled to a dwelling-house franchise.



Though the recent St. Leger can hardly be called sensational, it has led to lots of talk and discussion. It is admitted on all hands that The Lambkin, the winner, was a sound, well-trained animal, and won the race with comparative case; at the same time it cannot be made out that he is up to the standard of a Leger winner. Moreover, it now appears that some distance from home there was a serious scrimmage among the runners, in which Sandiway went down on her nose and knees, and also struck into the favourite Scot Free, who took no further part in the race, and was found lame on pulling up. There are many good judges of opinion that had it not been for this business the despised Sandiway would have been first instead of second, while others maintain that Scot Free was going so well at the time that his promaintain that Scot Free was going so wen at the time that his prospects were as good as those of any animal in the race. Moreover, the easy defeat of The Lambkin in the Gold Cup, on the Friday, by a reputedly second-class horse like Louis d'Or certainly detracted from his merits as a Leger winner, though if "the clock" be trusted he ran the Leger course in the shortest time in which it has been done during the last ten years and this year too the winter. been done during the last ten years, and this year too the weights have been raised 4lb. In the Park Hill Stakes Cherry, the favourite, could not stay, and Queen Adelaide failed to beat the outsider Belinda.—The racing this week at Lichfield and Ayr has been fairly good, but calls for no special remark, and the Manchester gathering is too late for notice.—Next week will commence the Autumn series of meetings at Newmarket, and we shall hear of plenty of speculation on the big Autumn handicaps. For the Cesarewitch the French horse Archiduc has become one of the leading favourites within the last few days on account of his easy victory at Paris on Sunday last.

-The Australians concluded their arranged series of CRICKET.matches by inflicting a one-innings defeat on the South of England —amateurs and professionals mixed—Spofforth being at his best, and ably seconded by Boyle and Palmer. Only two of the English and ably seconded by Boyle and Palmer. Only two of the English side—W. G. Grace and O'Brien—got into double figures in the first innings, which showed a miserable total of but 56. The second innings was a trifle better, reaching 102.—This week, at Lord's, a match between Smokers and Non-Smokers has been played for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund. The Anti-Nicotians won easily by nine wickets, and already the enemies of the weed "point a moral" from the result. Several of the Australians took part in the game, according to their smoking or non-smoking proclivities; and Bonner, for the Non-Smokers, made 124. Gunn's 43 was the highest Smokers' score.

BICYCLING.—In the recent competition for the Crystal Palace

BICYCLING.—In the recent competition for the Crystal Palace Challenge Cup Mr. R. H. English, of the North Shields B.C., beat all previous amateur records by riding fifteen miles in 44 min. 29 3-5th sees.; going on, he did 20 miles 560 yards in the hour.

secs.; going on, ne did 20 miles 500 yards in the nour.

SWIMMING. — Contrary to general expectation, T. Cairns was defeated on Monday last at the Lambeth Baths for the Hundred Yards' Amateur Championship, the winner being J. L. Mayger, of Liverpool, who did the distance in 1 min. 11 1-5th sec., and won by a yard.—Among recent swimming feats may be mentioned that of Lord Frederic Hamilton and Mr. Cecil Baring, who, on the 25th of least worth proceed the Nigarya from the American to the Canadian last month crossed the Niagara from the American to the Canadian side, starting at the foot of the American falls. The latter landed about 100 yards below the New Suspension Bridge, but the former, having hurt his knee against a rock, was carried down about halfamile from the starting point, and was taken into a boat when within twenty yards of the Canadian shore.

LACROSSE.—The Irish Champion Lacrosse Flags have been won by the North of Ireland L.C., who beat their opponents, the Rugby L.C., by four goals to love. The match was played at Belfast in the presence of a very large and fashionable company.

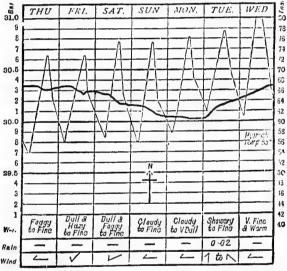
GOLF.—At Westward Ho! inneteen and a half couples have

contested for the Club Silver Medal, which was won by Mr. Arthur Molesworth in eighty-four strokes.

AQUATICS.—The Junior Sculls of the Thames R.C. have been won by B. W. Looker, who beat C. E. Smith in the final heat very easily.—The Eighteenth Annual Twelve-Oared Contest of the London R.C. has concluded their season, G. R. B. Earnshaw's crew winning a splendid race by three-quarters of a length from that "stroked" by A. S. J. Hurrell.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM SEPTEMBER 11 TO SEPTEMBER 17 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

Remarks.—The weather during the past week has been fine and warm generally, with haze or fog in many places, but more especially in the North. Pressure has been highest over the North Sea and the south of Scandinavia, lowest off the west of France and the south-west of the United Kingdom. The winds have been chiefly from the eastward, and, with some exceptions in the west, light or moderate in force. Heavy dews have been reported pretty generally, with fine and bright weather at almost all stations. Thunderstorms have occurred over France, and lightning has been seen at several of our southern stations. Temperature has been decidedly high for the time of year; on Wednesday (17th inst.) the thermometer exceeded 82° at one or two inland stations, while more than once the night temperature was over 60°. During the passage of a depression along our extreme south-western coasts on Monday (17th inst.), rain fell at the majority of our stations, but, with the exception of 100 inches, which occurred at Roche's Point, the amounts were but small. The barometer was highest (30°34 inches) on Thursday (17th inst.); lowest (54°) on Thursday (17th inst.); range, 29°. Rain fell on one day only (Tuesday, 10th inst.), to the amount of o'02 inches.

THE AFRICAN PYGMIES, OR DWARF EARTHMEN, form the latest attraction of the Westminster Aquarium. On Saturday a number of visitors were present to meet the diminutive people on their first appearance in public. M. Farini and his assistant explained to the "Pygmies" that they were to show their visitors how lions were hunted, and how they ate, slept, danced, &c., in their own This was done to the evident amusement of both themselves and their guests.

THE SPECIAL WEDNESDAY EVENING BANQUETS at the vegetarian restaurant at the Health Exhibition continue to attract large numbers. The dinner is well cooked and served, the *menu* varied: and if not perhaps as perfect a vegetarian dinner as could be produced, it is good enough to show that an excellent healthful repast may be enjoyed at a much lower price than a meat dinner of the same quantity and variety. After last Wednesday's dinner the Rev. quantity and variety. After last Wednesday's dinner the Rev. James Clark gave a lecture on vegetarianism, and other speakers gave their experiences.

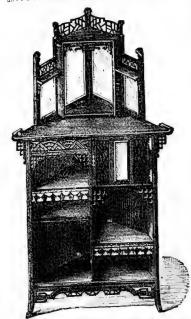
THE "HEALTHERIES" at South Kensington already claims 50,000 more visitors than the Fisheries Exhibition received during the whole time it was open—i.e., six weeks beyond the present date. Including last Monday, 2,753,027 persons have entered the buildings since the inauguration on May 8. Nor are provincial exhibitions less flourishing. The Wolverhampton Fine Art Gallery and Indusless flourishing. The Wolverhampton Fine Art Gallery and Industrial Exhibition is so appreciated that it will probably be kept open beyond the original closing day, October 31; while over 192,000 persons have paid for admission, producing some 5,700%, exclusive of 2,000 season ticket-holders. Further a Fisheries Exhibition, held at Penzance on behalf of the village of Newlyn, has just closed with a profit of 1,000%.

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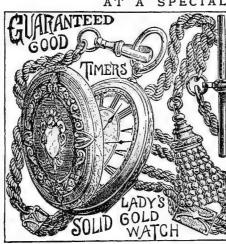
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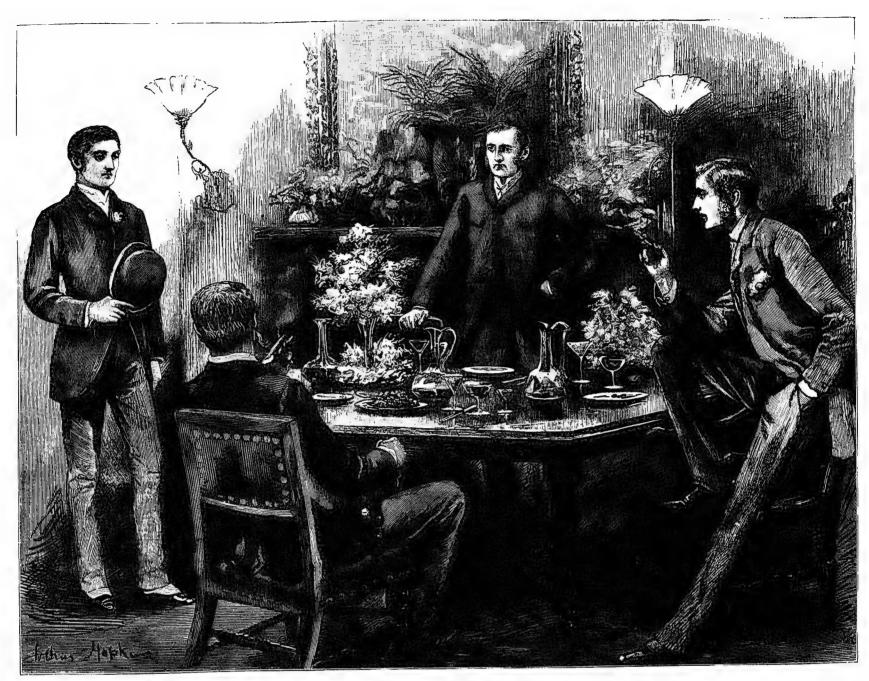
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"Sit down, Forrest, and have a glass of wine."

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CHAPTER XIX.

NEWMARKET

NEWMARKET

JIM FORREST has taken up his residence at the Turf Metropolis, and settled down steadily to the profession he has adopted. He has no cause to complain, for he gets a fair share of riding already, and that share is gradually increasing. Still, his practice lies at present amongst the smaller patrons of the turf, and though he is building up a solid reputation of being a safe and capable jockey who can be depended on to do his horse justice, still his opportunities of distinguishing himself since the Derby have been rare. He won one or two small races at Ascot, but when he took part in the fray for the bigger prizes he generally had something under him that had little or no chance to win. Still, he lived like an anchorite for fear of putting on weight, took lots of exercise, and conscientiously did his best with any animal entrusted to him. Yet, so far, it did not give much promise of becoming a lucrative profession as far as he was concerned. For his great coup, winning the Two Thousand, Cuthbert Elliston had given nothing, and Gerald felt much relieved that it was so. He would rather not take money, even if honestly earned, from the cousin he detested. His brilliant finish in the Derby had been equally unremunerated. The owner of his mount there had no idea his horse was so good, and was proportionately indignant at having him exposed, to say nothing, moreover, of his having backed the horse Blackton rode heavily for a place. His only comment on young Forrest's riding was that "It was a piece of d—dofficiousness." Still, Jim heard daily now of the large gratuities which the more fortunate of his compeers received for winning big races, and cheerfully remembering Bill Greyson's parting words, hoped that his turn would come.

He was returning to his modest apartments one evening after a long stretch across the Heath, for in default of having any horse to

He was returning to his modest apartments one evening after a long stretch across the Heath, for in default of having any horse to ride gallops he spent a good deal of his time walking over and studying the different courses at Newmarket, when he was suddenly hailed by a smooth ballong recommendation. hailed by a smart-looking groom.

"I say, you're Jim Forrest, ain't you?"
"Yes," replied Jim, sententiously. "What next?"
"Well, you're to come up to master's this evening—he wants to see you—Panton Lodge. Sir Marmaduke Martindale, you know. Shall I say you'll be there about nine?"
"Yes, say I'll be there," replied Forrest.

As the groom walked away whistling, he marvelled much what it might portend. It might mean getting some small share of Sir Marmaduke's riding, for the baronet was racing on so large a scale that he constantly had more work than the recognised jockey of his stable could manage. Jim was thoroughly awake to the advantage of being affiliated to a great establishment like Sir Marmaduke's, and felt grateful that the baronet had been a little before his own time at Cambridge, so that he ran no risk of being recognised. Man is something like the ostrich, and when he has put his head in the sand thinks nobody will recognise him. Already it was whispered about the singular likeness of Jim Forrest to young Rockingham of Trinity, "fellow, you know, whose father died the other day and left nothing behind him—gone through every stick and acre, bedad, sir." Gerald had been of course well known at both Rugby and Cambridge, and some of his old associates had of course seen him in his altered circumstances, and though rather puzzled by the silk jacket and jockey cap, were much inclined to the belief that Jim Forrest and Gerald Rockingham were one. A subject this much canvassed late at night in club smoking-rooms, resulting in opinion misty as the tobacco wreaths from which it was evolved. That a racing man like Sir Marmaduke should have heard this rumour was racing man like Sir Marmaduke should have heard this rumour was natural, and he looked somewhat curiously at Forrest when the latter was ushered into his sitting-room that evening, although that was

not at all the subject on which he wanted to see Jim.

The Baronet had tried his horses pretty highly The Baronet had tried his norses pretty highly before her Norses pretty highly before highly before her Norses pretty highly before highly highly before highly h Bushranger was beaten easily by the Dancing Master; at Epsom he was done a short neck by Comet. In the one place Pibroch finished a bad third, in the other he was beaten for the same situation by Jim Forrest on the outsider Jacobite. From all this the Baronet deduced Forrest on the outsider Jacobite. From all this the Baronet deduced that the Dancing Master was a rattling good horse. That he had run very badly in the Derby was true; but Sir Marmaduke thought little of that. He was a queer-tempered animal evidently, not always to be relied on; and the Derby day apparently wasn't his day. Now Bushranger might or might not beat Comet in the Leger, it would be a close thing. Pibroch, the Baronet felt quite certain, would never stay the course. His idea was to, if possible, buy the Dancing Master, and then with him to turn the tables on Comet at Doncaster. It was about this matter that he wished to have a talk with Jim.

"Sit down, Forrest," he said, "and have a glass of wine; what shall it be, champagne or claret?"

"I'll take a glass of claret, thank you, sir," rejoined Jim, as he seated himself, though respectfully, yet with a certain casy manner that attracted the attention, not only of Sir Marmaduke, but his two that attracted the attention, not only of Sir Marmaduke, but his two guests. One of these, a wiry little man, with dark, bead-like eyes, and dressed in a single-breasted pepper-and-salt riding-coat, with a white cashmere scarf, exquisitely folded, and held together by a plain gold horse-shoe pin, was Mr. Pipes, his trainer; the other, a tall, blonde, lazy-looking man, about eight-and-twenty, was Captain Farrington, of "Limmer's Own," as the distinguished Lancer regiment to which he belonged were habitually termed, from their traditional devotion to that hostelrie. An imperturbable plunger on racecourse or gaming-table, perfectly unmoved at either victory or disaster; one whom it took a good deal to move or astonish, innumerable as were the opportunities he gave himself in that discretion. that direction.
"I want to know, Forrest," said Sir Marmaduke, after he had

allowed Jim a minute or two in which to sip his claret, "who owns the Dancing Master. Of course I know he ran in Mr. Elliston's name at Epsom; but he told me when the horse won 'The Guineas' he wasn't his,"

me why you left the Riddleton stable?"

"He's Mr. Greyson's, sir."
"What, the trainer's, eh?"
"Yes. Mr. Elliston gave him to Mr. Greyson before the horse

won at Newmarket."

"Is he for sale?" inquired Sir Marmaduke.

"I can't say, sir. I believe him to be Mr. Greyson's at this time of speaking."
"Why didn't you ride him in the Derby?" inquired the Baronet

"I had left the Riddleton stable, sir; and wasn't asked to take charge of him in the Epsom race."

"How do you account for the display he made there?"

"He wouldn't try, I suppose; he's a queer-tempered one, Sir Marmaduke."
"Ah! well, never mind him. Have you any objection to telling

"I cannot tell you that," replied Forrest bluntly.

"You were discharged, I suppose?"

"Not exactly. I was sent away for neither misconduct nor incapacity; and if you think it worth while to write to Mr. Greyson, he will, I am sure, give me an excellent character; but I'm afraid, Sir Marmaduke, you can't do much for me. Blackton does all your riding; although, if you could recommend me to some of your friends, I should be obliged."

"Give you a turn myself, Forrest," drawled Farrington, "when you want a little exercise. The four or five I keep in training never win, but are just useful when you want to see a race."

The Captain so far spoke truth. The few he had in training were very moderate, but there was no cleverer hand on the turf in placing horses in small selling races than he was, or anybody who backed them much more heavily than he did.

Sir Marmaduke meanwhile had been musing as to whether there was any truth in the rumour that young Forrest was a gentleman by birth. He noticed the refinement of his manner, the neatness of his dress, and lastly, that his speech was by no means that of the class he affected to belong to. He began to think that rumour for once had not been so very far out.

"I tell you what, Forrest," he said, at length; "I've got rather more riding than Blackton can manage, and it is generally strewn about now. If you like to take a moderate retainer—say a hundred a year—to ride the second strings, you shall have what there is of it that lies within your weight."

about now. If you like to take a moderate retainer—say a minuter a year—to ride the second strings, you shall have what there is of it that lies within your weight."

"I shall be only too glad, Sir Marmaduke."

"Remember that entitles me to first call on your services. You can accept no other mount if I want you."

"I understand it so."

"Very well, then the learning to begain. You've nothing to do now."

"Very well; then that's a bargain. You've nothing to do now

"Very well; then that's a bargain. You've nothing to do now but send Pipes there your address, and be wherever he orders you, ready to ride."

"Ves, and thank you, Sir Marmaduke, once more. Gallops, Mr. Pipes, of course, I shall be too glad also to ride if wanted. I can't have too much practice."

"You're right there, Forrest," said the trainer, breaking silence for the first time. "It's the work on the exercise ground that has made half our crack jockeys. If you like to throw that in the contract, there'll probably be something for you to rasp up most mornings."

"I'll call up, Mr. Pipes; and now Sir Marmaduke, with many thanks, I'll say good night. Good night, sir."

"Good night, Mr. Forrest," replied Farrington, without thinking.
"By Jove," he said, as the door closed behind Jim, "the fellow

"An," exclaimed Sir Marmaduke, "he struck you in that light, did he? So he did me; there's a report, you know, Charlie, that Forrest is only an assumed name, and that the lad is a gentleman by birth. Have you heard anything about it, Pipes?"

"No, Sir Marmaduke, but this chap struck me as a deal better lived in than they are mostly. He'd no hair about the beels so to

bred 'un than they are mostly. He'd no hair about the heels, so to

bred 'un than they are mostly. He'd no hair about the heels, so to speak."

"Well, anyhow I've done no harm by engaging him. From the way he did Blackton on Pibroch out of the place at Epsom, there's no doubt the fellow can ride. And now, Pipes, I'll unfold to you my great conception. I'm going to buy the Dancing Master if I can, and win the Leger with him. Judging it through the Two Thousand running, he ought to beat Comet, as he beat Bushranger much easier at Newmarket than Comet beat him at Epsom."

"So be did Sir Marmaduke. I should judge him a thle if not a

"So he did, Sir Marmaduke. I should judge him a 5lb., if not a 7lb., better horse than Comet."

"Just so, Pipes; and now let me point you out another thing. The Dancing Master runs in Forrest's hands, he don't in those of the next lad who steers him; we know he's a queer-tempered horse. It's just possible Forrest, whom he knows, is about the one jockey he'll run kind with."

"Yes, Sir Marmaduke, I understand your game thoroughly; and I'm not going to say but what it's a good one. Difficulties there'll be, no doubt, even if we do succeed in buying the grey."

"Difficulties?" said the Baronet. "Of what sort, I should like

even then. No; it would be awkward if Blackton turned sulky and sent in his jacket."

"They're getting a devilish deal too bumptious, the whole crew of

"They're getting a devilish deal too bumptious, the whole crew of them," retorted the Baronet moodily.

"By Gad! yes. We ought to be empowered to birch 'em up to eighteen. Sort of law the Jockey Club should pass if they were any use," said Farrington, as he lit a fresh eigar.

"Well, gentlemen," said the trainer; "it's your own fault, a good deal of it; you spoil 'em, instead of keeping them in their places. There's another thing, Sir Marmaduke. The Dancing Master, after the beating he got at Epsom, is—supposing him to be anything like the colt we think he is—at a very nice price at present. It's quite evident that none of those connected with him have any confidence in him. He ran unbacked for the Two Thousand, so I am told; and Broughton tells me the stable had next to nothing on him for the Derby; but the minute he comes next to nothing on him for the Derby; but the minute he comes into your stable, you may depend on it he will become a great favourite with the public, and you will have great difficulty in backing him to win a good stake."

"Yes, there is something in what you say, Pipes; but I rise to the occasion. We'll keep the buy dark, and leave the horse at

Greyson's."

"Weil, Sir Marmaduke, that might do; and please remember I've nothing in the world to say against Greyson. A very capable man, and thoroughly understands his work; but there's a very queer lot connected with his stable, and if Greyson hasn't been very much be a deep remember things in his time. I don't say he maligned, he's done some queer things in his time. I don't say he wouldn't do the horse justice; but then again, when Doneaster came round, we mightn't find him quite so fit as we should like to see him.

Mr. Pipes had all the jealousies of his calling, and by no means relished the idea of allowing a horse, the property of his master, to remain in the hands of a rival practitioner.

"Pish!" retorted the Baronet; "you're as troublesome to deal with as you say Blackton will be."

"Excuse me, Sir Marmaduke; I willingly acknowledge Greyson's ability. I only put it to you, do you think it advisable to leave the horse in his hands?"

"I should think be

"I should think he would do his best for me, just as I suppose Blackton will see that the Dancing Master is more likely to do his best for Forrest, whom the horse knows, than he is for himself."
"He—he—you'll excuse me, Sir Marmaduke; but the idea that

any one can make more of a horse than he can, is the very last that

can enter or be got into Blackton's head. No, sir; amongst the leading jockeys there isn't one who don't believe he can give his brethren seven pound, and how much better he is than the smaller fry, the machine's not made that can calculate."

"It's no use discussing these things further now," rejoined the Baronet rather irritably. "It will be quite time enough to settle all the details when I've bought the horse. There's nothing more to arrange, I think, Pipes?"

"Nothing, I think, Sir Marmaduke. You've done a good bit of business in engaging that lad Forrest. I only hope you'll be as fortunate about your bid for the horse;" and then, in obedience to the Baronet's hint, the trainer rose and, with a quiet "good night, gentlemen," took his departure, leaving his employer and Charlie Farrington to discuss tobacco and the Racing Calendar till far into the night. far into the night.

CHAPTER XX. A SHARP SKIRMISH

"It is a rather curious discovery, this, and I can hardly imagine Cuthbert Elliston behaving, as I am told he did, to Gerald Rockingham if he knew of the existence of these little bits of paper," muttered Mr. Writson as he sat in his office before a half-emptied box of papers. "I wonder whether Mr. Elliston is aware of the extent of his liabilities? Anyhow, it is my duty to make him aware of them. It is clearly my business to recover as much of the money as I can, and though rumour says he is a very difficult man to get money from, yet, like a refractory lemon, when you get it in the squeezer, legal proceedings extract what juice there is as a rule. Elliston must be in funds just now. He had a very good year on the turf, and he's begun by winning one of the big races this year. Men like him fluctuate a good deal, but his affairs should be at the flood at present. He must have supposed that the late Squire destroyed these bills, but even that would hardly account for the exceedingly bitter feeling Gerald tells me he displayed towards them all almost over his father's grave. The only way to account for it is that singular instinct in human nature which always leads us to hate those we have cruelly injured; and from what I gather in these papers Cuthbert Elliston had no little hand in the Squire's ruin. I wish I knew where Mr. Gerald was. I should like to tell him what I propose doing, although his final instructions were comprehensive enough. 'Do the best you can, Writson, and recover all you are able out of the wreck for my mother and sister. As for me, I can take care of myself."

Still, Mr. Writson was so anxious to communicate with Gerald can take care of myself."

Still, Mr. Writson was so anxious to communicate with Gerald before firing his first shot at Elliston that he sent a note down to Mrs. Rockingham to ask for his address. An answer speedily arrived from Ellen to the effect that they had no idea of where he arrived from Ellen to the effect that they had no idea of where he was, nor had they heard from him for some months, and were just as anxious for news as Mr. Writson could be. Miss Rockingham had now become very uneasy at her brother's mysterious silence. Had anything happened to him? What could have become of him? It was so unlike Gerald's conduct of late to keep them in ignorance of his movements. There was but one person she knew of that seemed to be cognisant of them, and, reluctant as she felt to apply to her for information, Ellen at length determined that she would see Dollie Greyson if she could.

Dollie had not been having a good time of it latterly at Riddleton by any means. Her father, it was true, thought no more of the episode with Jim Forrest after that young gentleman's departure, but do you suppose Mrs. Greyson was going to let her daughter off so easy? No; the mothers that bore them don't let their girls off in

easy? No; the mothers that bore them don't let their girls off in that fashion when they are detected encouraging the ineligible. Pollie was destined to hear allusions to her absorbing interest in Jim Forrest's engagements of all sorts, not daily, but, like a liberally presented tonic, they had to be swallowed about every three hours, till at last Dollie's patience gave way. It is not easy to bear with a persistent nagger, and Mrs. Greyson was gifted beyond the generality persistent nagger, and Mrs. Greyson was gitted beyond the generality of her sex in that way. It was not the first time that Dollie and her mother had differed by a good deal, and the girl's pet refuge under these circumstances was, if she could compass it, always a visit to her Uncle Thomas at York. There was often a difficulty about it—Mrs. Greyson violently opposed it, but Dollie was cunning of fence, and persistently started her have every evening, till at last Itill Greyson, weary of the wordy war between mother and daughter, and thirsting for peace and quietness, authorstically sattled the question. thirsting for peace and quictness, autocratically settled the question with a sharp "Pack up your things to morrow and go, in God's name. I'm sick of this perpetual bickering between you and your mother."

So Dollie speedily found herself once more installed at the shop in Coney Street, and, after her wont, taking an occasional turn behind the counter. She kept a keen look out for Miss Rockingham, being, indeed, quite as anxious to see Ellen as Ellen was to see her. She was not at all dissatisfied with the last passage of arms between them, and held, moreover, this advantage over Gerald's sister. She was in his confidence, while Ellen was not. She knew where he was, what he was doing, what were his hopes and what prospect there was of realising them. His last letter, indeed, had told her of his being retained by Sir Marmaduke, and, of course, Dollie thoroughly understood that was another step up the ladder. Bill Greyson's daughter thoroughly understood the prestige an engagement by a big stable conferred upon a young jockey. Then she had implicit faith in her lover, and was of a sanguine temperament, and one of the things she was anxious to accomplish during her visit to York was establishing friendly relations of some sort with Miss Rockingham. She knew that she So Dollie speedily found herself once more installed at the shop tions of some sort with Miss Rockingham. She knew that she would have to submit to being treated in a rather patronising sort of Ellen was much too well assured of her family and position way. Ellen was much too well assured of her family and position ever to trouble her head about it, but her manner to her inferiors, although always suave, was apt to be a little imperious, and Dollie knew that, at all events to start with, Miss Rockingham would regard her in that light, and Dollie, under the circumstances, rather chafed at the idea of not meeting her future sister-in-law on equal

Much to her astonishment, Dollie was interrupted one morning at her piano by an intimation from her uncle that Miss Rockingham was in the shop, and asking to see her. The girl gave one glance at

was in the shop, and asking to see her. The girl gave one glance at herself in the glass over the fireplace, and that being satisfactory, tripped down stairs to see her visitor.

"I am told you want to see me, Miss Rockingham!" said Dollie, as she glided behind the counter. "What can I do for you?"

Ellen scanned narrowly the girl who addressed her. She took in the neat petile figure, the sunny reddish auburn hair, the grey eyes, with their long curling dark lashes, and realised again that Dollie Greyson was an unmistakeably pretty girl. Pick her to pieces, of course, you could. Her nor, albeit not the least of the retrousse order, was not unimpeachable, and her mouth, though garnished with white regular teeth, was open to criticism; but what cannot one pull to pieces? Is not Addison held up to us as a model of pure English, and does not Cobbett point out half-a-dozen grammatical errors in the great essayist of Queen Anne's time? A terrible iconoclast that Cobbett, ex-sergeant of Her Majesty's Infantry of the Line, believing little in anything or anybody, and tearing the veil Line, believing little in anything or anybody, and tearing the veil from a good many brazen images the people had set up.

"I should imagine, Miss Greyson, you could pretty well guess what I was desirous of seeing you about. We have heard nothing of my brother for so long that we are getting anxious about him. Besides, his lawyers wish to communicate with him on business. You professed the last time I saw you to know where he was.'

Dollie felt a great inclination to fire up at the term "professed," but she gulped down her indignation, and answered quietly, "I know where your brother is, Miss Rockingham, and am very glad, indeed, to be able to tell you that he is doing right well in his new calling."

glad, indeed, to be able to ten you that he is doing fight well in his new calling."

"What is he doing?" inquired Ellen, sharply.

"Please don't think me rude," replied Dollie, in her most conciliatory manner, "but I am pleaged to secresy on that point. I can't tell you—I really can't."

"I can't suppose that any pleage of secresy you may have given can possibly be looked on as applying to his sister," rejoined Miss

Rockingham, loftily.

"I was to tell nobody. I promised him not."
"You promised Gerald not," said Ellen, slowly. "Miss Greyson, "You promised Geraid not, said Falen, slowly. "Miss Greyson, is there any place where I could speak to you for five minutes in private?"

"If you would step upstairs we should not be interrupted," said Dollie, as she motioned to Miss Rockingham to come round the

Dollie, as she motioned to Miss Rockingham to come round the counter, and led the way upstairs.

Ellen glanced round the drawing-room to gather, as women intuitively do, some knowledge of this girl's character from her surroundings. The books, the music, the knicknacks, all betray to their sisters some conception of what the presiding goddess may be like in disposition and pursuits, and Ellen had under up her mind that the daughter of the Riddleton trainer, whom she had heard of as distinguishing herself with the York and Ainstey, would undoubtedly show herself masculine in her tastes. But Tennyson and Mrs. Browning, an odd volume of Shakespeare, one of George Eliot's novels, and an open copy of "Gil Blas," were not suggestive that way any more than the songs and music scattered about the piano, and Ellen felt in a moment that this girl was very different from what she had hitherto estimated her, and further that this was likely what she had hitherto estimated her, and further that this was likely to be a much more serious affair for her brother than she had as yet deemed it. If Dollie combined feminine attributes and refinement with her witching horsemanship, she was fair enough to warrant any

young man going wild about her.

Dollie motioned her visitor to a chair, and then with a quiet "We shall not be interrupted here, Miss Rockingham," left it for Ellen

to begin.

Once more Ellen was no little surprised. "Wherever could the girl have picked it up?" she wondered, but Dollie's easy, self-possessed manner was quite that of a lady receiving an equal. There wasn't a particle of pertness or self-assertion—it was simply the air of a lady accustomed to mix in the best society, and who had been used to receiving morning callers all her life.

"Miss Greyson," said Ellen, at length, "are you still resolute in declining to give me my brother's address?"

Dollie nodded in the affirmative.

"If you will give me that I need trouble you no further as I

"If you will give me that I need trouble you no further, as I could then ask him the questions. I must, if you persist in your

"I cannot give it you, Miss Rockingham, without his consent, but I will write, if you like, to him for permission, and tell him what you say about the lawyers' requiring it."

"Would you mind explaining to me how it is you are so deep in my brother's confidence?" said Ellen, looking her young hostess traight in the face.

straight in the face.

Dollie flushed a little, and hesitated a moment before she replied. "I don't know. It is, perhaps, always difficult to say why people give you their confidence. I can only say I know your brother very

give you their confidence. I can only say I know your brother very well, Miss Rockingham, and he has given it."

"You are evading my question. We come back to where we were some time ago. You don't suppose that ring and a boy's idle gallantry mean anything? If you are deluding yourself with any dream of that sort, it is only charitable to awaken you in good time. A flirtation with my brother, including an underhand correspondence, believe me, Miss Greyson, will do your reputation no good."

"How dare you say such things to me?" cried Dollie, with her cheeks in a flame, and her eyes flashing. "You know nothing of what terms your brother and I may be on."

"The better they are the worse they are for you," retorted Ellen

"The better they are the worse they are for you," retorted Ellen

"Miss Rockingham," said Dollie, mastering her temper by a violent effort, "Gerald—I mean your brother—never uttered word to me that a girl need be ashamed to listen to."

"Perhaps not," replied Ellen; "still, nothing but trouble can come of it. That a Rockingham should marry a girl in your station

is, of course, impossible."

Dollie shot a wicked glance at her tormentor. "And yet, methinks, I have read the legend of the Lord of Burleigh," she

"Yes," retorted Ellen tartly; "and we have heard of King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid. They were rash enough to marry out of their class, and make fools of themselves; but gossip might have told you that we are ruined; besides, perhaps you may remember that in the ballad of the Lord of Burleigh the young lady never felt quite comfortable in her new position,-

But a trouble weighed upon her, And perplexed her night and morn, With the burthen of an honour Unto which she was not born.

You, Miss Greyson, will be marrying family, but certainly not

property."
What have I ever done to you, Miss Rockingham, that you should taunt me in this fashion? Upon what terms your brother and I stand exactly you don't know; and from me never will know; the stand was the stand to the s I will give him your message, and I fancy now there is no more to be said between us;" and as she spoke, Dollie rose, drew herself up, and clearly indicated by her manner that the interview was

To say that Ellen was nonplussed would faintly express Miss Rockingham's feelings. She was much too polished of fence to show it; but she could not conceal from herself that she, Ellen Rockingham, had been put down quietly by this chit of a trainer's daughter. ingham, had been put down quietly by this chit of a trainer's daughter whom she had intended to patronise. There was nothing left for it but to retreat in good order. She bid Miss Greyson a haughty farewell; and reflected, as her hostess courteously marshalled her downstairs, not only that she had taken very little by her visit, but that the probability was Gerald was very deeply compromised with Dollie Greyson. Dollie, too, was almost as much dissatisfied with the result of the interview as her visitor. She had meant to be conciliatory—she had tried to do her best in that direction; but she felt that, far from doing that, she had simply incurred that young lady's disdain and dislike. That Ellen now regarded her as a designing hussy, whose head was turned at the idea of marrying a gentleman, and who failed to realise what a hopelessly bad speculation Gerald was as a husband.

"There is only one bit of consolation," murmured Dollie, as she

"There is only one bit of consolation," murmured Dollie, as she soothed her nerves with a cup of tea; "I think I've established us both on the same platform at last; we have, perhaps, a better chance of becoming friends that way than any other. I wish I had kept my temper; but that Gerald could only regard me as a toy to amuse his leisure hours was more than flesh and blood could bear. Gerald shall scold me as much as he likes; but to be lectured by his sister, because he has fallen in love with me, is trying a girl rather too hardly.

(To be continued)



"The Battlefields of Germany, from the Outbreak of the Thirty Years' War to the Battle of Blenheim," by Colonel G. B. Malleson [W. H. Allen and Co.), is meritorious work. It is well that the minor struggles of the great religious war should be rescued from the semi-oblivion which has fallen on them, for of many of these battles semi-omition which has father on them, for of many of these battles no account exists in the English language. In the strong reaction of late years against the old "court and camp histories" too little attention has sometimes been paid to wars, and some historians have regarded them as mere disturbing eddies ruflling for a time the peaceful stream of national progress, but having no permanent influence upon the strength or direction of its current. It is not appeared to the char hand, that a soldier should be streamful. annatural, on the other hand, that a soldier should exaggerate the importance of wars in history, and this apparently is the error into which Colonel Malleson has fallen. His book, in fact, would be more valuable had he dealt less with general history and more with battles. As it is, it is neither a satisfactory history of Germany battles. As it is, it is neither a satisfactory instory of Germany during the period chosen, nor an instructive history of its battles. He has been at too great pains to explain the causes leading up to the various engagements, and then when this is done the battles themselves are sometimes dismissed brieflyenough. Thus as a general history the book is fragmentary, as a military history it is vague. But though Colonel Malleson's book is indifferently arranged and poorly balanced, it is, on the other hand, a valuable addition to our knowledge of a somewhat obscure epoch in the history of Germany. While not a good history itself, it is a quarry whence an to our knowledge of a somewhat obscure epoch in the history of Germany. While not a good history itself, it is a quarry whence an historian could draw splendid material. Of Duke Bernhard's campaign in the valley of the Danube; of Banner's attack upon Ratisbon; of the battles of Jankowitz and Zusmarshausen; of the defence of Prague, and of the battle of Fehrbellin which was the turning-point in the history of the Hohenzollerns, Colonel Malleson has much to say, and his style, if not eloquent, is clear and concise. Maps and a plan add to the value of the volume.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., Engineer to the Intercolonial Railway, in his introduction to "England and Canada: A Summer Tour Between Old and New Westminster" (Sampon Low and Co.), apologises for the imperfection of the work which he has been persuaded, half against his will, to publish. It is not indeed a model book of travel, it is far too jerky and personal to be that; but

pises for the imperfection of the work which he has been persuated, half against his will, to publish. It is not indeed a model book of travel, it is far too jerky and personal to be that; but few will read the volume without adding considerably to their knowledge of the Dominion, and without being pleasantly impressed with the personality of the author. There are personal touches almost childlike in their simplicity, references to religion which come direct from a reverent heart, and an abounding kindliness and liking for his fellow-creatures. Mr. Fleming started from and returned to Halifax, Nova Scotia. He crossed to Liverpool; came on to London; and then returned to the St. Lawrence, traversed the whole continent of Canada to Victoria, British Columbia, and thence returned to Halifax. It will be seen that the ground traversed is very well known; yet Mr. Fleming contrives to tell us a good deal that is fresh. Perhaps the most interesting part of the volume is that describing the march across the Rockies from Calgary to Kamloops. There was risk in the expedition, and, owing to the blundering of a relief-party sent out to meet Mr. Fleming's party with food, starvation was at one time a not remote contingency. The concluding chapter on the relations between the Dominion and the mother-country is full of sound sense, and at the beginning of the book there are some amusing stories of English reserve from a Canadian point of view.

Two volumes have lately been added to the "Eminent Women Series," edited by Mr. John H. Ingram, and published by Messrs.

Series," edited by Mr. John II. Ingram, and published by Messrs. W. II. Allen and Co., and for the first time a woman has been chosen who has no right to a place in such a collection. The Countess of Albany is not entitled on any ground to rank with the really eminent women with whom the series has hitherto dealt. That she of Albany is not entitled on any ground to rank with the really eminent women with whom the series has hitherto dealt. That she was keenly interested in intellectual affairs when most of the women of her time were merely silly, and that she was virtuous while they were not, are not reasons sufficient to rank her with great constructive intellects such as George Eliot and George Sand. The Countess of Albany's fame is merely accidental: she would have been forgotten long since had it not been for her connection with the Young Pretender and with Alfieri. But though the subject is unworthy a place in the series, "Vernon Lee's" monograph is certainly one of the most brilliant and entertaining of the set. "Vernon Lee" is here on her own ground, and she is able to display with advantage her profound knowledge of the period, and her brilliant, exuberant, highly-coloured style. In several respects the present book is the best she has yet written. The nature of the subject and the limits of the volume keep her too-ready pen within due bounds; there is less loquacity, and less of that irritating impressionism which in her larger works makes so great a demand upon the patience of the reader. "The Countess of Albany" is indeed a very clever book, full of knowledge and insight and keen strokes of characterisation. The study of the character of Alfieri is remarkably able. "Vernon Lee," however, appears to withhold some of the praise due to the man who created the classic tragedy of Italy. That Alfieri was not a poet may be at oace admitted; yet the judgment of Sismondi may be set against that of "Vernon Lee" in estimating the place to which he is entitled in Italian literature. "Elizabeth Fry," by Mrs. E. R. Pitman, is the other new volume of the series. It is a conscientiously-executed biography, plain and straightforward. The

may be set against that of "Vernon Lee" in estimating the place to which he is entitled in Italian literature.—"Elizabeth Fry," by Mrs. E. R. Pitman, is the other new volume of the series. It is a conscientiously-executed biography, plain and straightforward. The whole question of prison-management is treated, and the reader gains fall knowledge of the noble work done by Mrs. Fry.

So much amusement was created by "Er, Sie, Es," the German skit on the late Mr. Shapira's "discovery," that Mr. Elliot Stock has now issued an English edition of this amusing trifle under the title, "He, She, It. Egyptian Court Chronicle. By the Peceless Poet Laureate of His Late Majesty, Rhampsinnitt H." The German illymes are now replaced by English verses by an anonymous writer, and the effigy of Mr. Gladstone is substituted for that of Prince lismarck. In all externals, however, the present edition is an exact fac simile of the German one. There is the same rough brown canvas cover with ravelled edges and leather thongs, the same green seal of "King Ruppsippos," the same stained antique paper with torn edges, and the same exquisitely funny drawings by Herr Carl Maria Seyppel. It is said that it takes some months to produce each impression of the work, and to give it the necessary appearance of entitieties. Live English charge this claws whit will doubtless give cach impression of the work, and to give it the necessary appearance of antiquity. In its English dress this clever skit will doubtless give

amusement to a large circle. Was there ever so indefatigable a book-maker as Mr. W. H. Was there ever so indefatigable a book-maker as Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams? Each season sees several compilations from his untiring pen. The last is "Celebrated Englishwomen of the Victorian Era" (2 vols.: F. V. White and Co.). Those of the Liographies at which we have looked are carefully and thoroughly done. The Queen, Harriet Martineau, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Somerville, George Eliot, and Mrs. Carlyle are some of the women dealt with.

When writing prose Milton was using the vehicle least suited to when writing prose Milton was using the ventice least sheet to his genius, and there are but few of his prose passages which attain simple excellence. "Selected Prose Writings of John Milton," by Ernest Myers (Kegan Paul and Co.) is judiciously done, and it presents the best of the great poet's prose work. Mr. Myers'

introduction is thoughtful, though not so able as some of the others in the Parchment Library.

"Leibnitz," by John Theodore Merz (W. Blackwood and Sons), is a valuable addition to the "Philosophical Classics for English Readers." The writer has managed to pack into 216 small pages to the control of the c all that it is essential to know concerning the celectic founder of German philosophy. His immortal discovery of the differential calculus is explained as clearly as may be, and a brief account is given of the famous discussion with Newton on the method of

"Our Own Country" (Cassell and Co.) describes picturesque places in all parts of the British Isles. The letterpress is entertaining, and the illustrations good.

PARSONS AT THE SEASIDE

HUNSTANTON as a watering-place is more than twenty years old. This is a good old age for East Anglia, where an enterprising railway is always, by means of a branch line, endeavouring to turn some sandbank into a new "place of fashionable resort."

some sandbank into a new "place of fashionable resort,"

And Hunstanton has attractions, even to those who know Ilfracombe and Barmouth and Rosstrevor. Its cliffs are not high, the top of the Lighthouse is only 115 feet above sea-level; but they are full of interest. White chalk, red chalk, grey marl wholly made up of fossils, chocolate-coloured "carr-stone" that cuts out like cheese and hardens with the weather, make it a happy hunting ground for the geologist. Then the church is full of brasses, mostly of the Le Stranges, who date from Henry III. at least, and who fought and suffered in the Civil War. fought and suffered in the Civil War.

fought and suffered in the Civil War.

But quite as interesting as the fossils or the brasses are the living parsons who are so thick at Hunstanton as to make one think that a minor Church Congress is always going on there during the season. Perhaps it is the fossils that bring them, or the neighbourhood of Sandringham (dear loyal souls, they love to be near a prince!), or the uncomfortable feeling which comes over one at most East Anglian watering-places from seeing the sun set behind the land, whereas Hunstanton looks west, as a watering-place ought to do unless it looks south; and therefore the setting sun behaves at Hunstanton in its proportions of the service water proportion.

normal seaside manner.

East Anglian parsons are of two classes, those of the big and those of the little livings; but even the best judge of human nature can't guess the value of a man's living from casually meeting him by can't guess the value of a man's living from casually meeting him by the seaside. There the parsons fall into two classes, those who keep their costume and those who go about "in mufti." Here is a big burly man, in a very new chimney-pot hat, and a suit of fine broadcloth loosely made. "Jeames" would set him down for a "squarson" with a rectory of at least 800% a year, so commanding and important is his air, so spick and span his attire. He really holds one of the smallest livings in the diocese; but then he married money, and, moreover, being an Irish landlord, he has the look which comes of generations of good feeding and but then he married money, and, moreover, being an Irish landlord, he has the look which comes of generations of good feeding and belonging to a privileged class. Close by passes the clerical Coach with his "team." He is all that a parson out for a holiday ought to be —grey tweed, not too light, black neck-ribbon, and black and white straw hat. But why should the "team" disguise themselves in such a way? One wears a bright blue "blazer," a plum-coloured tie, flannel knickers, black stockings, and a strawberry-pink jockey cap. Another is like unto him, save that his colours are still brighter, his "blazer" looking as though it was made out of some fast girl's striped potticoat. The third, with his varnished boots, his ciff "blazer" looking as though it was made out of some fast girl's striped petticoat. The third, with his varnished boots, his stiff brown "Moah" of the newest fashion, his well-displayed shirtbrown "Moab" of the newest fashion, his well-displayed shirt-cuffs, his studs and rings and watch-chain, and the cane—of the nice conduct of which he is clearly proud—make you think, till you catch sight of his face, that he is a sample of "Young Bengal" who has put himself under the wing of Alma Mater. I wonder what that stern red-bearded priest with firmly-closed lips and white umbrella pointed aggressively against all comers, and his M.B. waistcoat, and his faultlessly cut (if rather rusty) high-collared coat, thinks of modern Cambridge dress and ways. Yet he has to M.B. waistcoat, and his faultlessly cut (if rather rusty) high-collared coat, thinks of modern Cambridge dress and ways. Yet he has to put up with a deal of "loud" colour as well as an alarming display of legs in his frolicsome daughter of thirteen, who has just run off from him, and insisted on once more paddling among a group of similarly high-kilted maidens. Next to him you meet a weasened old man, with high brown straw hat, done round with a not over-clean puggery. He has short pepper-and-salt trousers and a frock coat white at the seams, and a dingy white umbrella. "Poor fellow," you think, "how sadly underpaid are the working bees of the Establishment. To be nothing more than a curate at his age, and not able to spend more on his dress;" and you look round for the curatic wife and olive branches. You are wrong; the shabbylooking old man holds one of the fattest livings in the Fens, and is, moreover, Professor of some small subject or other at Cambridge; and when he drives to dinner with his pair of high-steppers and his when he drives to dinner with his pair of high-steppers and his unexceptionable brougham, and his wife with all her diamonds by his side, he looks as far removed as possible from a sexagenarian curate. Here at last is a real curate stretched full-length on the sands. He has thrown off the cleric altogether, and appears in white flannel, with eye-glass and cricketing shoes, and tie and hat white flannel, with eye-glass and cricketing slotes, and the kidnel showing the colours of the college that has not long lost him as an alumnus. But, though not many months in Orders, he betrays himself at once to the experienced eye. Note how, without so much as turning his face, he feels the presence of the belle of the sands who, with long streaming raven hair and daintily fitting serge, trimmed and braided with red, trips back from her bathe under a bright red sunshade, own daughter as far as colour goes to that under which the presence the still old gueen of the market sitting on the Place sunshade, own daughter as far as colour goes to that under which you may see the staid old queen of the market sitting on the Place at Bruges. In his undergraduate days he would have fearlessly looked, and perhaps looked again; but now he has vowed against such vanities; and yet he is a man, and only four-and-twenty, and she is very pretty; and so he can't help showing that, like Pan in Shelley's "Witch of Atlas," "He feels her as on the sand he lies." How different, again, is this fierce fellow with short carling blad-Shelley's "Witch of Atlas," "He feels her as on the sand he lies." How different, again, is this fierce fellow with short curling black hair, and black eyes that glower on you viciously. He has a soft felt, the only one you come across, and is otherwise strictly clerical and slightly seedy. He has a wife and sister with him; and though you "cface yourself," as the French say, to let them pass you on the clift path, he looks as if he would like to fling you over. If you knew him you'd find him the most harmless being in the world, with a craze about ritual, chiefly shown in dressing and undressing his "altar" from Sunday to Sunday. He has lately got a little town living, and finds, Sunday to Sunday. He has lately got a little town living, and finds, alas! that what he fondly hoped would be a quiet "field" is to be compelled to dwell with Mesheck and other enemies unto peace. For, though nine out of ten of his flock rather like his ways, a cantankerous though nine out of ten of his flock rather like his ways, a candinatedous attorney has made a party against him, and is trying to bring the Church Association down on him. Hence those frowns, which (let us hope) a fortnight at the sea will rid him of. Then there is the clerical school laster; he is taking duty at one of the little villages. close by, but he makes a point of walking daily along the cliff (and nightly too, weather permitting) for, as, falling into conversation with unusual readiness, he assures you at your first interview: "Hunstanton, under all atmospheric conditions, is an agreeable

"Hunstanton, under all atmospheric conditions, is an agreeable object. By moonlight, though you don't see every detail, the general outline would make an excellent etching."

Among the clerics of the Establishment of course you find here and there "our Nonconformist brother." He has begun to affect the strictest clerical garb—M.B. waistcoat, hard felt hat with band and tassels—and yet he is unmistakeable. If you want a talk, he's far pleasanter than most of those whom he

imitates, not treating an unintroduced stranger as a natural enemy, and, indeed, eager to speak first if he has a chance. You are meditating on one of the masses of brick hurled down in a landslip, when he sidles up and at once suggests the man who built his house on the sand; or you are looking inland over the patches of wood and grass and barley, and the little corner of heather and bracken just round the Lighthouse, and you hear a voice say: "Charles II. was right, sir. Like all the rest of the county—only fit to be cut up into roads." You don't stop to point out that just there his trite quotation is about as inappropriate as it could be, and strolling on you forthwith stumble upon the parson who reads to his sick wife. A good fellow he looks, and you hope bracing air will soon make her stronger. For she has it in her, you judge, to do just as good work as that other parson's wife who is sitting on the sand reading to her choir girls. They have been gathering cockle shells and sea-wrack and the other rubbish which is the total treasure of the East Anglian deep, and are waiting anxiously till the story is over to ask all about them. But, before that time, up comes the parson, a very tall man, bringing with him (or rather brought by) a very tall masterful daughter, who immediately wants to start a hymn, and gets papa (whom she clearly knows how to manage) to suggest that it shall be sung to a tune which mamma and the choir don't well know how to tackle. when he sidles up and at once suggests the man who built his house know how to tackle.

know how to tackle.

Leaving this little wrangle, you fall in, as you near your hotel, with the clerical "victim." His children are out in life, but they have not done well enough to help their father; so he rashly opened his house this summer to "a lady requiring kind and firm non-medical treatment." That lady is his tyrant, and his wife's. She insisted on coming down by to-day's trip, "just to blow away the colowebs, you know." And there are the trio—man and wife looking like what they are, oppressed victims of a ceaseless tyranny. Their tyrant is an old-young angel in light pink, and a jaunty looking man's boating hat with red ribbons. Her sandy hair and pale face remind you strongly of a German countess who once haunted you at Baden-Baden; and she nurses affectionately a cocoa-nut which she has just won at Aunt Sally. Yes; that accounts for the roar of laughter which startled you as you were turning away from the tall parson's which startled you as you were turning away from the tall parson's party. The "victim" had to stand by, while a group of fellow-trippers were enjoying the sport. But she won her cocoa-nut; and now she holds it to her thin breast as if it was the baby that ought to have fallen to her lot. You pass them; she looks at you witchingly, and you rush onward, convinced that if you linger an instant she will begin familiarities by offering you the cocoa-nut.

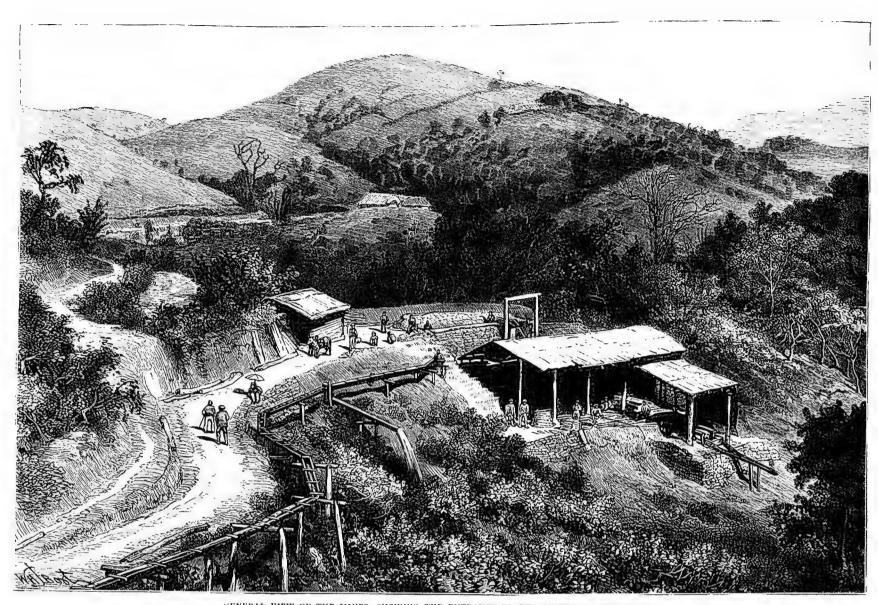
Veur e Vove

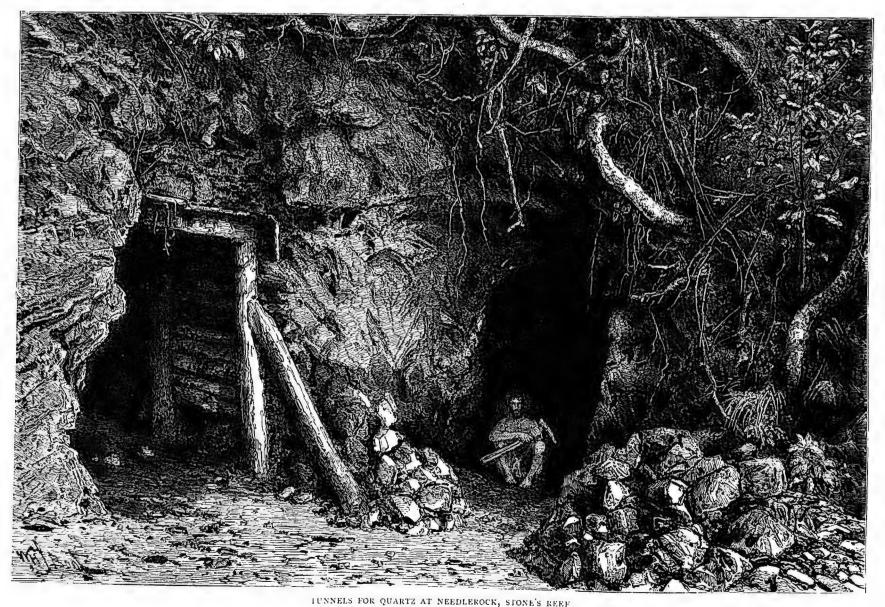
ALL who enjoy exquisite descriptions of Nature given by one who not only loves her—that is not altogether so unusual—but knows her, will make at once for "The Dewy Morn" (2 vols.: Bentley and Son), by Mr. Richard Jesseries, author of "The Gamekeeper at Home," and will in nowise be disappointed. It is now late in the day to criticise this author's descriptive genius—to do so would be only repeating what has been said over and over again. But should any extracts be made from his works, which they would well bear, the account of Felise's run up Ashpen, in the opening chapters of the present work, must be by no means omitted. The picture is large and full, but every touch is firm and true. When we speak, however, of Mr. Jesseries' work as well bearing the process of extraction, we do not speak in a complimentary sense altogether. A great portion of "The Dewy Morn" might, for example, have been left out as mere repetition, and a good deal more as spoiling, by a jarring element, what should have entirely sulfilled its opening promise as likely to prove the most charming of love idylls. No doubt Mr. Jesseries feels strongly and bitterly about the rights and wrongs, social and political, of the agricultural poor. Indeed he sees apparently none but the shadows, and is therefore impelled to prophesy. Possibly it was part of his purpose to contrast the ideal with the settle. But they mere feet that there can be any doubt, about apparently none but the shadows, and is therefore impelled to prophesy. Possibly it was part of his purpose to contrast the ideal with the actual. But the mere fact that there can be any doubt about this shows that the purpose is not carried out effectively,—a controversial pamphlet, however able, does not do to interleave with pure poetry. But, apart from this grave constructive error, little fault, beyond a certain one-sidedness, can be found with either element. Human nature, especially rustic human nature, has seldom if ever the property of the pro Human nature, especially fusite fidular nature, market, had a closer student or more picturesque exponent. His leading character, Felise, is however ideal altogether—so entirely a classical character, Felise, is however ideal altogether—so entirely a classical nymph that her warm and passionate pursuit of the man whom she wishes to make her lover must be judged by no more everyday standard than the loves of a goddess in the mythology. Her description also is a triumph of word-painting. The character of Mr. Godwin, the hard and miserly man who goes mad of his one remarks is an admirable and effective study. On the whole in Mr. Godwin, the hard and effective study. On the whole, in "The Dewy Morn" Mr. Jefferies is so frequently at his best that it seems strange and ungracious to call the book unsatisfactory on the whole. Yet that is the effect, unquestionably. It is a succession of broken pictures: or rather it is like a piece of music written in no

Glasgow owes a debt of gratitude to Sarah Tytler for her "Saint Mungo's City" (3 vols.: Chatto and Windus). It is essentially a local novel, doing for Glasgow much of what Mrs. Linnaeus Banks has done for Manchester: and it is to be wished that every great town could have its life and history transmuted into the living colours of fiction before it is too late, and all cities become as much alike as a row of peas in a shell. That persons without any tinge of local sentiment will care very profoundly for "Saint Mungo's City" we cannot venture to say. Glasgow is not universally fascinating, and the novel lacks the touch that compels interest from unprepared and unsympathetic soil. Nevertheless the authoress has the gift of interesting her readers in her people by dint of making us familiar with them, down to their smallest words and ways. In a word, her characters are real. They do interest us in this way, in spite of a plot singularly slight and trivial, almost merely anecdotic, in its characters are real. They do interest us in this way, in spite of a plot singularly slight and trivial, almost merely anecdotic, in its character. "Auld Tam," the dyer and calico printer, with his vanity, his purse-pride, his public spirit, his absurd manners, his credulity, his shrewdness, and his good heart, is an admirable harmony of contradictory qualities: and praise equal in degree is deserved by the Miss Mackinnons, and by the almost counties characters who represent Old Glasgow and New. There is some pathos, and a good deal of humour. Like most novels, it is injured by over length, and the authoress carries her taste for minuteness of study too far. But, taken altogether, the novel was eminently worth writing, and deserves a high place in the insufficiently extensive catalogue of what may be called local fiction.

"Keep Troth," by Walter L. Bicknell, M.A. (3 vols.: Hurst

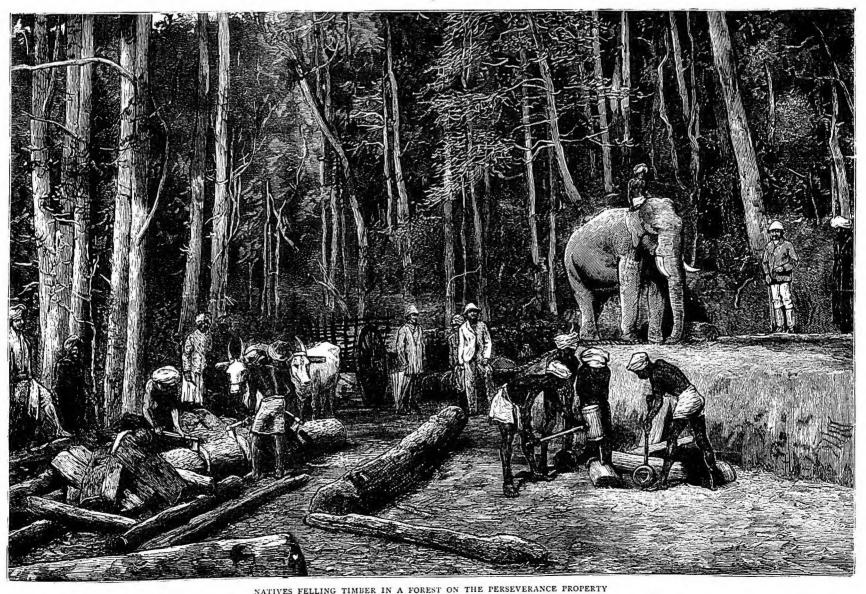
and Blackett), is obviously the work of an unpractised hand. But its spirit and eleverness are beyond question. We feared at the outset that the novel was to be a mere variation on the stock theme of changed children. But the conventional beginning is very quickly forgotten in the life of a street Arab told with exceptional effect—its forgotten in the life of a street Arab fold with exceptional effect—its pathetic comedy recals the best models in that line, and yet has striking originality. We wish Mr. Bicknell had not found it needful to turn his "Ben" of the streets into that gloomy and melodramatic personage Mr. Jean, the revolutionary playwright and schoolmaster. As to the business of changing the children, it has a pyschological purpose, and therefore a reason for its revival.





GOLD MINING IN THE SOUTH-EAST WYNAAD, INDIA





GOLD MINING IN THE SOUTH-EAST WYNAAD, INDIA

The street Arab, born a gentleman, though unaware of the fact, remains a gentleman, even though unfortunate circumstances brand him as a criminal, and would, in most cases, have made him so: while the child who fills his proper place grows up in like according to his birth instead of his breeding. Mr. Bicknell appears to hold a creed made up of fatalism and pessimism: and he certainly illustrates it effectively by the usual process of novelists who seldom think it expedient to be tamely impartial. "Keep Troth" is about as ill-constructed as a story can well be, and requires a vast amount of excision. But its cleverness is not more unquestionable than its power and vigour. Its promise is unmistakable, if the author will be the include the process of originality forget that a powelist ought not, in his consciousness of originality, forget that a novelist ought to study how good novels are made.

By a slip of the pen the new novel "Unmasked" was attributed in our issue of August 30 to Richard ap Rhys (Remington and Co.). It is written by "Annabel Gray," and published by Tinsley Brothers.

A HUNT AT SEA

The great steamship Paragon, 3,000 tons, bound for Madras and Calcutta, vià the Cape of Good Hope, was slipping rapidly through the deep blue water of mid-ocean one fine April morning. She had crossed the Equator the day before, and her hundred and ten first-class passengers were more or less prostrated by equatorial weather. The sun blazed and flared unremittingly on the dazzling glassy surface of the sea, so that the sleepy, enury? passengers, dozing in Indian and Chinese chairs about the spacious decks, had to turn their backs to the water to avoid the blad gray large. Every row was het and gray and quarrelsome and the glare. Every one was hot and cross and quarrelsome, and the people who some days before, in the pleasant latitude of the Canaries, were firting and hobnobbing all the day long, now contemplated one another with disgust, and snarled and snapped when spoken to. To add to the rancour and ill-will on board, the *Paragon's cuisine* was none of the best. The fowls and meat in the ice-room had gone bad, owing to heat of weather and deficiency of ice, and the result was short-commons, to the intense indignation of the old Indians, who had little to live for but their dinners. One officer, a Major Howdah, indeed vowed solemnly that he would bring an action against the *Paragon's* owners as soon as ever he landed, thereby arousing a drowsy interest among his fellow passengers, but chiefly a hope that he, the Major, and the senior officer on board, would be cast in costs when he did so, because Major Howdah had succeeded in making himself excessively unpopular. The Major was a tall gaunt man, with large coarse features and grizzly black hair. His complexion was of that dark shade which Anglo-Indians describe as "four annas to the rupee." He had large coarse hands and feet, and he was accompanied by his wife, a vulgar, common-place woman, almost as inquisitive and prying as himself. Major Howdah was one of those persons, not uncommon in the East, who live, as it were, on their neighbours' affairs. At Rajahnugger the Howdahs were known to call the "boys" and "ayahs" of their neighbours into their bungalow, and to reward them in kind for disclosing all the inner life of their masters' and mistresses' households. One or the other of them was always on the watch for "gup" or scandal, and when they got it they made themselves agreeable to others like themselves by imparting the gossip under the solemn seal of secresy. On board ship the Major and his wife were especially in their element. They pryed into all the cabins that had their doors open; they sat up at night to look for any flirtations that might occur by moonlight; they counted the number of bottles of wine, beer, and spirits consumed by each person on board, and drew their own deductions therefrom, generally of a very dipsomaniacal character. They could tell you that pretty little Mrs. Peart, going out to join her husband in Bengal, was kissed behind the ship's bookcase by the "experienced surgeon" of the ship; and they knew, it would be impossible to guess how, that Captain Hardy, of the Madras Fusiliers, was not the gay bachelor he pretended to be, but a married man with three children in Boulogne. The Major and his wife probably gathered much of their information from the stewards and stewardesses, with whom they made friends, but, wherever they got it, they were both hated and feared by their fellow passengers, who would gladly have done them an ill turn if they could. households. One or the other of them was always on the watch for

them an ill turn if they could.

On this April morning the sun rose like a huge ball of fire from the sea. "Hang me if I can't hear it hiss," said a young Cornet, who was going out to join a cavalry regiment in Bengal. And indeed those sleepers in pyjamas and the lightest of silk shirts, who were roused from their fitful slumbers on benches and skylights by the gruff cry of "Wash decks," agreed with Cornet Rockett as they looked gloomily at the gorgeous orb of day, and reflected if he was hot now, what would he be by-and-by. Young Rockett, seizing the occasion, had the hose turned on him, and a mischievous goodlooking imp he looked through the veil of salt water that drenched him from head to foot. A greater scamp, perhaps, had never joined them an ill turn if they could. looking imp he looked through the ven of sait water that dreiched him from head to foot. A greater scamp, perhaps, had never joined a regiment of horse, though to all appearance a most moral and admirably-behaved young man. But Mrs. Howdah had her misgivings about this feminine-looking fair-haired boy ever since her favourite Persian cat appeared in public tarred and feathered, and suggestive of some new order of the genus porcupine. Having been well slushed with salt water, the Cornet went off to his usual morning occupation on the forecastle. This was to light a cigar and observe with unflagging interest the movements of ten couples and observe with unflagging interest the movements of ten couples of foxhounds in huge barred cages, as they were drenched with the hose or fed by the ship's butcher. Cornet Rockett, though barely nineteen, considered himself a hunting man. He had many a mount from a rich uncle in Leicestershire, and to the Cornet's apprehension there was but one thing to live for — hounds. So Mr. Rockett would sit on a hencoop watching these pied beauties, that were going out to some Indian hunt, the morning long, while the hounds, sooth to say, regarded the Cornet just as fixedly, and with an expression in their eyes that seemed to say he would make good eating. For these dogs were savage with heat and confinement, and fought among themselves just as fiercely as the passengers. A child with an ayah, passing the cage, had been snapped at by one cynical old hound, and a mouthful of its frock swallowed before the nurse could cry out. To the Cornet, however, such episodes as this were of small account. His mind ran on the magnificent runs the pack would have with Indian jackals, and he sighed heavily when nurse could cry out. To the Cornet, however, such episodes as this were of small account. His mind ran on the magnificent runs the pack would have with Indian jackals, and he sighed heavily when he thought that he was not going to the same station as the dogs.

Among the passengers on board the *Paragon* was the Archdeacon of Rajnugger—a portly man. And with him a young lady of eighteen, or thereabouts, his only daughter. The Archdeacon was a hand-

of Rajnugger—a portly man. And with him a young lady of eighteen, or thereabouts, his only daughter. The Archdeacon was a handsome man, but his daughter perfectly lovely. As lovely as violet eyes, golden hair, and cherry lips could make her, and, needless to say, the belle of the ship. But it was bruited abroad—by the Howdahs probably—that this fascinating damsel was to make a great match in India, her proposed mate being no less a personage than a Judge of the Supreme Court. But Nelly Tring was by no means proud in consequence, or above flirting with young men because her fance was an old one. The Cornet and she were fairned with the young lady's page was efflicted with triends, all the more so that the young lady's papa was afflicted with the gout and could not closely look after her. The hounds had the the gout and could not closely look after her. The hounds had the first place in Cornet Rockett's affections, but after the dogs he thought Miss Tring the most attractive thing on board.

"There you are, always with those nasty dogs," said this artless damsel, poutingly. She had induced her papa to take her "forrards," ostensibly to see the fowls in their coops, but in reality to tease the Cornet—a favourite morning pastime.

"Don't say dogs, say hounds," retorted Mr. Rockett, previshly.

"Ah! what beauties they are, and how dignified it would be to see them streaming over a fair hunting country, a good fox—"
"I am sure," interrupted she, "that you could have a much better hunt here, and without any risk of breaking your neck."
"How? what do you mean? Where are the horses and the jumps?"

jumps?"
"I don't know, indeed, unless you should ride the cow, or one of those sheep over there that papa is talking to the butcher about. But there are plenty of jumps over the chairs and the hatchways, and I have heard somewhere that a red herring is quite as good as a fox."

The Cornet took the cigar from his mouth and regarded his pretty

companion with great earnestness.

"One never knows whether you are serious or not," said he.

"Serious! Of course I am. What fun it would be to see all those dogs—hounds I mean—tearing over the decks, and running into—isn't that the term?—my particular bête noir, Major Howdah."

"We might rub his trousers with aniseed," observed the Cornet, meditatively.

meditatively.

meditatively.

"You might, you mean."

"And we could run a drag all over the decks," continued he,

"and downstairs in the saloon."

"And under the piano, mied that."

"And into the Major's cabin."

"Magnificent!"

"Only," continued the young officer, "there is this difficulty about the run—the key—the key of the cage, you know."

"The butcher has it."

"True: but to get it from him! Well, I might try what half a

"True; but to get it from him! Well, I might try what half a

"True; but to get it from him! Well, I might try what half a sovereign might do with him, certainly."

"Do, like a good boy. I have quite set my heart on the hunt, and it would be such an excellent way of paying off that odious Major Howdah for all his prying and evil speaking—"

"Ellen," cried the Archdeacon.

"Yes, papa! Coming!—Now, mind, as soon as you can; to-morrow marning, if possible; and don't forget—what do you call

morrow morning, if possible; and don't forget—what do you call it?—the aniseed."

it?—the anisced."

Cornet Rockett looked after her retreating figure admiringly. "She must look splendid in a habit," he muttered, and then he lounged over to the place where the butcher was standing, absorbed in the contemplation of the fat sheep that had furnished gastronomical discourse for himself and the Archdeacon.

What passed between Mr. Rockett and the ship's butcher it is unnecessary to relate, further than that a piece of gold changed hands. But after some parleying it was concluded that the butcher should lose the key of the hounds' cage, and that the Cornet should find it; but only at the early hour of sunrise the following morning, when the captain would be in his cabin and asleep—the butcher insisted firmly upon that.

insisted firmly upon that.

The negotiation happily concluded, Cornet Rockett went off to the steward, from whom he purchased a tin of red herrings, "for a supper party," he said, and thereafter to the doctor's assistant, from whom he obtained some aniseed. After breakfast, in the brief opportunity afforded by the ladies' ascension of the staircase to the upper deck, he confided to Miss Tring the success, so far, of their plot, at the same time refreshing his memory with another sight of her very trim pair of ankles. "Would look glorious in top-boots," he murmured, whereupon she asked him sharply what he was muttering about, somewhat, but only slightly, to his confusion.

On deck they could have no intercourse, because the argus eved

On deck they could have no intercourse, because the argus-cyced Major and his wife were there.

Wath how the said Major, in the most uncalled-for manner, had warned her papa to beware of the Cornet as a very audacious young

warned her papa to beware of the Cornet as a very audacious young scamp, quite capable of paying attention to his daughter.

To make a long story short, the next morning saw Miss Tring in a very becoming peignoir, and as rosy as the dawn, peeping cautiously out of her own cabin door. The saloon was still half dark, and some sleeping stewards were scattered about the floor and benches. Right opposite was Major Howdah's cabin, and as Miss Tring looked out she saw her ally, the Cornet, come down the stairs and stealthily draw a piece of string all over the saloon, over the piano, and finally insert something between the Venetian blinds the piano, and finally insert something between the Venetian blinds of Major Howdah's domicile. Her little heart went pit-a-pat as he disappeared. What would happen next? She began to tremble, and to wish she had never incited the Cornet to this mischief. All of a sudden there was a great and alarming noise of hounds in full cry, mingled with shouts and yells from passengers who were sleeping up on deck on account of the great heat. The hounds raced over the bodies of these astonished parties with scant ceremony, but paused a moment at Major Howdah's leather-bottomed chair, which the Cornet had assiduously rubbed the previous evening with red herring. Then they took up the scent again and made straight red herring. Then they took up the scent again and made straight away for the staircase, upsetting several persons on the road, and running between the legs of the Captain. In another moment ten couple of ning between the legs of the Captain. In another moment ten couple of ravenous foxhounds had tumbled down the "companion," and were rushing about the saloon in a perfect din of their own "melody." Two hounds had jumped on the piano, and, snifting at the top of the instrument, played chords on the notes with their hind legs. The rest sang in chorus, reminding one of Wagner's music. Nelly Tring, in terror, ran to her bed and hid her face in her hands. People put their heads out of their cabin doors and screamed "Fire!" and "Breakers ahead!" But now the hounds had attacked the Major's door, and were jumping up against it to get hold attacked the Major's door, and were jumping up against it to get hold of the herring. The door gave way, and out rushed the Major in his trousers and shirt. He little knew how highly his chair had scented him. Four couple of hounds were at his heels at once, and scented nim. Four couple of nounds were at his heels at once, and the way in which Major Howdah went up those companion stairs would have done credit to a lamplighter. On deck, he rushed at the shrouds, but he had not got up more than a couple of ratlines before old "Rover," by a clever spring, had snatched a large piece from his nether garments. After that the Major went up hand over hand like a topman, nor did he stop until he had reached the crosstrees.

By this time the ship was completely demoralised, even the man at the wheel having made himself scarce. But the hounds, having demolished a hen coop and devoured its inmates, feathers and all, were at last mastered by the butcher and the Cornet—the latter could scarcely do anything for laughing. And it remains only to be told that, though the Major vowed vengeance against some person or persons unknown, nothing came of his threats but his own penitence. He was so well ridiculed by those who had witnessed his "run," that he retired, as it were, into private life, and henceforth busied himself only with his own affairs. And Nelly! Well, beautiful Nelly Tring is now Lady Bummaloe, and one of the fastest beautiful Nelly Tring is now Lady Bummaloe, and one of the fastest young women in the City of Palaces. She corresponds with Mr. Rockett sometimes, and never forgets to ask him if he has forgotten, or is ever likely to forget, the "Hounds at Sea?" F. E. W.

Professional Betting Men in Brazil have little chance of stealing off without paying their debts. At all races the regular book-makers are locked up in a huge one-storey building with grated windows. They bet with the public through these bars, and are not set free till every one has left the racecourse.

THE CHINESE—even some of the most highly-educated—hold most hazy ideas respecting foreign politics. One Celestial gentleman actually inquired how much the Queen of England paid the Marquis Tseng for coming to London to act as Her Majesty's Governmental adviser.



MESSRS. DUNCAN DAVISON AND Co.—Four very pleasing Italian songs of a light type, for after dinner and drawing-room purposes, are respectively "Non Ti Lagnar," canzonetta, by G. Romano, "Qui Sospirando Elvira," "Il Messaggero," and "Notte e Giorno;" for the first two P. D. Guglielmo has supplied "Notte e Giorno;" for the first two P. D. Guglielmo has supplied both music and words; for the third, the poetry is by Casanova, the music by the above composer.—New editions of "In Questo Semplice Modesto Asilo," a cavatina from Donizetti's opera of Betly, and of "Sombre Foret," romance from Rossini's opera of Guizlaume Tell, will prove a useful addition to the ripertoire of a mezzosoprano.—Three songs of medium merit are, "Oh, Sigh Not, Love," words by Miriam Ross, music by J. Mortimer Adye; "H. Footsteps," written and composed by Mrs. Barrett and Lilias Spontini; and "Thoughts of Other Days," words by Longfellow, music by W. Charles Levey.—A very showy and brilliant piece for the pianoforte, by S. Thalberg, is "Don Giovanni," grand fundating pianoforte, by S. Thalberg, is a showy and soundly-written piece. from Mozart's favourite opera.—"Melody in E flat Major," for the pianoforte, by S. Thalberg, is a showy and soundly-written piece. Two moderately difficult and graceful pieces, for the violin and pianoforte, are "Liebeslied" and "Evening Song." Both are by Arthur Le Jeune.—By Durand de Grau are "Pastourelle." a caprice disgant for the pianoforte, and "The Reindeer," a galoes better known as "Il Corricolo," under which name it has we universal favour. "Alexandra," valse brillante for the pianoforte, by F. Bowen Jewson, well merits its name, and will be a stock piece sure of an encore if well played.

MESSES. MACMILLAN AND CO.—After a large of classes.

piece sure of an encore it well played.

MESSRS, MACMILLAN AND Co.—After a lapse of eleven months since the publication of Parts XVII, and XVIII, as a double number, Part XIX. of "A Dictionary of Music and Musicians" has appeared, and extends from "Sumer Is Icumen" to "Tirass; "among other subjects of interest, "Symphony" occupies upward of eighty pages, and is most cleverly and exhaustively treated by Dr. C. H. H. Parry, Choragus of the University of Oxford, Paul David contributes a very interesting notice of Tartini's Life. James Lecky, Esq., treats "Temperament" with skill, and clears up much of the difficulty with which the subject is surrounded for the ordinary student. From Luiri Ricci comes a skill, and clears up much of the difficulty with which the subject is surrounded for the ordinary student. From Luigi Ricci comes a notice of the great pianoforte player, "Sigismond Thalberg." Liszt said of him, "Thalberg is the only artist who can play the violin on the keyboard." This composer was one of the earliest of the school "air with variations," in which he certainly excelled. "Thorough Bass" is well and clearly explained and handled by Mr. W. S. Realerts W. W. commend it to the attention of pusical students. We commend it to the attention of musical students.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND Co. — The most recent of the "Primers of Musical Biography" is "Life of Frederick Chopin," by Joseph Bennett, who has executed his task with much feeling and care. We quote the closing sentences:—"He (Chopin) was no Beethoven, to scale the highest height and sound the deepest depth of music. He laboured within a small field; but he showed what infinite loveliness and charm may be found in the minute things of Art as well as of Nature."

MESSRS. W. J. WILLCOCKS AND CO.—Part V. of "The Magazine of Music for the Student and the Million" is increasing in favour and thriving in growth and vigour. It bids fair to take a good place in the musico-literary world if it keeps to the plan on which it is started. Its leading subject is "The New Notation." Much is to be said for and against this change. We must refer our readers to the measuring for full partiallars of the peaceting experience. to the magazine for full particulars of the new system.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

THERE is real imaginative power, combined with other gifts, in "Who Are You?" by Keighley (Echuca: R. G. Foyster), and the author deserves no small meed of the praise which he so generously awards to other Australian versifiers. We find genuine humour in the prose introduction, and such a deliciously open-air feeling in "While the Billy Boils" as makes one grumble at the restraints of bricks and mortar; whilst "Waif" is worthy of Bret Harte or Spencer Dunham,—and we cannot avoid a half suspicion that it is a true story. But here are, to our thinking, the best and manliest stanzas in the little volume:— THERE is real imaginative power, combined with other gifts, in

We must use the talent we have, aright— The weakest of all may the hardest \hat{n}_{s} in— The merit is in the trying; A giant who fights with puny men— Is he a theme for poet's pen, Or the victor's crown undying?

We may not doubt that the widow's mite Was as great a gift in the Master's sight As the gifts of her wealthy neighbour And if some in the vineyard tainting fall, We must leave it to Him, and He knows Our weakness as well as our labours.

If "Keighley" can write more verse such as this, we hope he will do so, and send it home!

Another number is published, by Messrs. Remington and Co., of Mrs. Horace Dobell's "In the Watches of the Night;" but we cannot compliment the author on the second instalment of her eighteen-volumed work.

eighteen-volumed work.

Neither is there much to be said for a pamphlet entitled "Scientific and Poetical Works of the Last of the Hereditary Bards and Skalds" (Chicago: The J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company). The science may be all right, and the verse is fairly musical sing-song; but we should decidedly advise the authorshould his verse ever reach a second edition—to cut out "A Review" (p. 61) which is, to say the least of it, slightly Elizabethan in tone.

Review" (p. 01) which is, to say the least of A, significant in tone.

"Wandering Echoes," by "J. E. D. G." (Kegan Paul), will not do at any price! The author has apparently a defective car for rhythm, and believes that an identical word may effectively rhyme with itself as a precursor. He is, however, a sincere, if misguided, admirer of elder men. Dim visions of Pope's "Epistles" flit through the brain when we meet with such a line as "The world forgetting, by the world forgot;" and Haynes Bayley is not too small to be favoured, since we recognise such a dear old friend as "She Wore a Wreath of Roses"—slightly altered. And has not this a familiar ring? this a familiar ring?-

Oh! had I but loved With a fugitive love, It had been far better for me?

There are effective lines in "Douglas," by Douglas Moffat (Aberdeen: John Avery), and its octosyllabies are fairly good. It is based on the old story of Otterburn, but the great drawback is that the real hero of the piece is not Douglas at all, but Graham-of whose name, by the by, Mr. Mossat is pleased to make a dissyllable, in spite of accepted pronunciation. But, on the whoie, it is above the average, and at page 82 are three good lines:-

Brave hearts have ever feelings deep;
"Tis cowards only cannot weep
The tears of sympathy.



The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa Velvets they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them tostand interminable andrough wear, which would ruin Real Velvets at four times the price. For costumes and trimmings it is unequalled, and, in fact, for all purposes in which silk velvet may be used, we specially recommend the LOUIS VELVETEEN.

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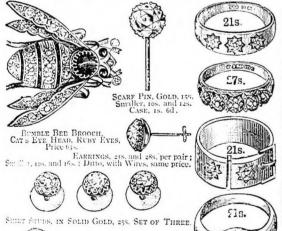
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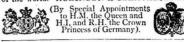


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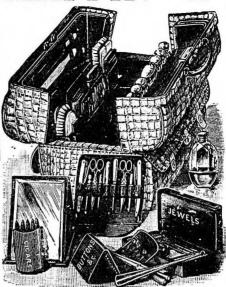
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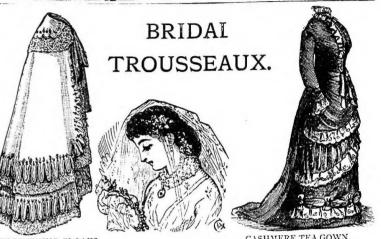
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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS and

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During the Zulu War Consu. O'Neill and myself had occasion to survey the

Maputa River. We had great difficulties in stowing sufficient fresh water for our need it,
and were obliged on our return to drink the river water—water you may call it, but I
and were obliged on our return to drink the river water—water you may call it, but I
and were obliged on our return SALT, and the ever took the 'water' without a judicious

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2. Durban Loudd only get one bottle, as every one

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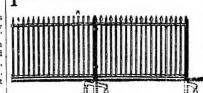
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DR. J. C. BROWNE (late a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne sthe Sole Inventor, and it is therefore evident that, las he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name of CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

ALL ATTEMPTS AT ANALYSIS have failed to discover its composition.

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HEALTH, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

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To J. T. DAVENPORT. London.
Dear Sir.—We congratulate you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported winto the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazzars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrheza and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, and asa general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation/during many years, In Choleraic Diarrhoza, and even in the more terrible forms of cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.

We are Sir, aithfully yours, SYME'S and CO
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W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court
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—See the Times, July 13, 1884.

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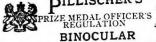
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